

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCCXXXV.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL NO. 83.

REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE
RAJPUTANA STATES

FOR

1895-96.

COMPLIMENTARY



Published by Authority.



CALCUTTA :

OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

1896.

CALCUTTA •
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE,
8, HASTINGS STREET.

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REPORT
ON
THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF
THE RAJPUTANA STATES
FOR
1895-96.

No. 2291-G., dated Abu, the 4th June 1896.

From—R. J. CROSTHWAITE, Esq., Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Political Administration of Rajputana for the year 1895-96.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Personnel.

Colonel H. B. Abbott officiated as Agent to the Governor General till the 28th October 1895, when he was relieved by me on return from furlough. I held office during the remainder of the year.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Colonel Abbott left Abu in August 1895 and visited Dholpur and Bhartpur. His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur was at the time at Ootacamund, and His Highness the Maharaja of Bhartpur was at Mussoorie. On the return journey, Colonel Abbott stopped at Jeypore and Kishengurh, and exchanged visits with the Chiefs of those States.

My tour commenced on the 19th December 1895. I went first to Chitore, where I halted for the day, in order to confer with the Resident in Meywar. I then, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, marched to Jhalrapatan, and was detained there for some days in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs. From Jhalrapatan I proceeded to Kotah, where I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of His Highness the Maharao. I then visited His Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi at his capital, and marched through Deoli to Tonk. At the latter place I met His Highness the Nawab, and, after a short stay, went on to Jeypore. I reached Jeypore on the 15th February, and was detained there till the 28th idem, waiting for orders from the Government of India. During my halt I exchanged visits with His Highness the Maharaja, and inspected the Maharaja's College, the State Jail, and the lines of the Jeypore Imperial Service Transport Corps, besides conferring with His Highness and his Chief Member of Council on State matters. I left Jeypore on the night of the 28th February and proceeded *via* Neemuch to

Jhalrapatan for the purpose of communicating the orders passed by the Government regarding the Jhalla-war Chief. On the 2nd March I notified to the Maharaj Rana the decision arrived at in his case, and announced in a public Durbar, held in the Agency Bungalow, the formal deposition of Zalim Singh from the rulership of the State. On the 4th March I had a short interview with the Maji Jeysulmeriji (wife of the late Maharaj Rana Madan Singh), and left Jhalrapatan the next day for Ajmere. There I presided at the ninth annual meeting of the Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha, which was attended by many influential nobles, among whom were the Thakur of Chomu, the Rao of Masuda, the Thakur of Kuchawan, the Rao of Bedla, Kaviraj Murardan, and others. I left Ajmere on the 11th March and reached Bhartpur the same day. There I had the pleasure of meeting His Highness the Maharaja and also His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur. I also had an interview with Her Highness the Dowager Maharani of Bhartpur. I travelled next to Jodhpur, where I paid a visit of condolence to the young Maharaja on account of the death of his father, the late Maharaja Sir Jeswant Singh, G.C.S.I., and afterwards exchanged the usual formal visits. From Jodhpore I returned to head-quarters, having been on tour for three months.

EVENTS.

His Excellency the Viceroy visited Agra in October 1895. The Maharaja of Kerowlee and the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur were present at the Agra Railway station on the arrival of the Viceregal Party, and afterwards exchanged visits with His Excellency.

Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has been pleased to grant, as a personal distinction, an addition of two guns to the salute enjoyed by the Maharaja of Jeypore. His Highness is thus entitled to a personal salute of 21 guns.

In Marwar the year has been marked by the death of His Highness Maharaja Sir Jeswant Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., which occurred on the 11th October 1895. The late Chief ascended the *gadi* in March 1873, and had thus ruled his State for over 22 years. During this period a great change has been effected in the administration of Marwar. The finances have been set in order, railways have been constructed, irrigation works made, the settlement carried out and violent crime, once so rife in the State, almost completely suppressed. His Highness, who was a most loyal feudatory of the Crown, had endeared himself to his subjects by his sympathetic rule, and his death has been widely mourned. He has been succeeded by his only son Maharaja Sirdur Singh who was born on the 11th February 1880.

The ex-Nawab of Tonk, the father of the present Chief, died at Benares on the 9th August 1895.

The young Maharaja of Ulwar suffered for two months from an attack of typhoid fever in 1895. When convalescent, he went under medical advice to Ceylon. Much benefit was derived from the voyage, and the young Chief resumed his studies at the Mayo College at the end of the Christmas holidays.

Her Highness the Maharani of Kotah died on the 20th August 1895. The deceased lady was a daughter of His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypore.

The young Maharaja of Bikanir, attended by his guardian Mr. Brian Egerton, proceeded on a tour in the cold weather, in the course of which he visited Delhi and Lahore in the Punjab; Agra, Allahabad, Lucknow and Benares in the North-Western Provinces, and Calcutta and Darjeeling. His Highness travelled privately and was absent from his State for five weeks.

During the year under report His Highness the Maharao of Kotah visited Calcutta twice and Bombay once.

SEASONS AND CROPS.

A statement is attached, marked A, showing the rainfall during 1895-96.

The monsoon was generally deficient, and the agricultural position and prospects were consequently unfavourable. Except in Banswara, Pertabgarh, Kushalgarh, and the hilly tracts of Meywar, the autumn crops were below the average, and, owing to the failure of the cold weather rains, the rabi sowings yielded a very poor outturn throughout the province. In Kotah a hailstorm occurred in February, which destroyed the cultivation of over sixty villages.

In parts of the States of Marwar, Jeysulmere, Bikanir, and Ulwar, and the Chiefship of Shahpura, the rainfall was so scanty that scarcity resulted. The following table shows the area and population of the localities affected :—

				Area, square miles.	Population.
Marwar, including Malani	.	.	.	17,000	760,000
Bikanir	.	.	.	8,750	382,000
Jeysulmere	.	.	.	12,200	68,000
Ulwar	.	.	.	333	302,000
Shahpura	.	.	.	250	35,000

The Durbars of these States have taken measures to alleviate the distress. In accordance with the instructions laid down in the Famine Code, relief works were opened in all the districts affected.

The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the official year under report are given below—

			On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.
Marwar, including Malani	.	.	4,516	168
Bikanir	.	.	1,817	325
Jeysulmere	.	.	375	33
Ulwar	.	.	250	<i>Nil.</i>
Shahpura	.	.	383	<i>Nil.</i>
		TOTAL	7,341	526

As usual, a certain number of the inhabitants of the affected areas, especially those resident in the Western Rajputana States, who are accustomed to such visitations, emigrated with their cattle to more favoured localities. Details of the movement are furnished in the subjoined statement :—

	Number of emi- grants up to 31st March 1896.	Number of cattle taken.	Destination.
Marwar, including			
Malani	11,360	96,476	Sindh, Gujarat and Sirohi.
Bikanir	Not available.		Punjab.
Jeysulmere	10,942	23,022	Sindh, Marwar, Bikanir.
Ulwar	149	Not known.	Bhartpur.
Shahpura	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	

Ulwar received 350 immigrants during the year, 112 of whom were men who had left the State in the famine year 1877-78.

In the other States of Rajputana, although no actual distress is prevalent, prices are high and forage is generally scarce.

In the Tonk perganah of Sironj the unfavourable season has also caused a temporary scarcity. The Durbar have undertaken the construction of a feeder road to the railway station of Bamora as an ordinary work, and this will afford employment to a number of people. No special relief works are considered necessary.

THE WALTERKRIT RAJPUTRA HITKARINI SABHA.

This year's report, which is being published separately, shows that good progress has been achieved by the Sabha in carrying out reforms. The movement was started for the benefit of Rajputs and Charans, and has now extended to other castes.

In Jodhpur, as in Bikanir, every community has framed its own regulations for the curtailment of marriage and funeral expenses, and 36 of these communities have made a rule with regard to the age-limit. The local Sabhas of Kerowlee, Kishengarh, Kotah, Ulwar, and Oodeypore have also succeeded in inducing some influential communities in their respective States to frame rules similar to those of the Rajputs.

The results of 1895 compare favourably with those of 1893 and 1894, as shown by the statement given below:—

		Breaches per cent. in 1893.	Breaches per cent. in 1894.	Breaches per cent. in 1895.
Marriages as regards age	•	3.3	3.4	1.5
Ditto expenses	•	1.3	.8	.8
Ditto Tyag	• . . . .	.71	1.2	1.2
Funerals	•	1.5	.2	.6

NATIVE STATES.

Bhartpur.—Kumar Shri Harbhamji, of the Berar Commission, was appointed Dewan, and carries on the administration with the aid of two consultative Members of Council under the supervision of the Political Agent. His Highness the Maharaja resided for the greater part of the year at Mussoorie and Dehra Dun.

Colonel Loch has advised and guided the administration with energy and ability.

During the year under review, several improvements have been carried out or have been commenced. The police have been reorganized, vexatious imposts have been abolished, more effective arrangements for the administration of justice have been made, the Accounts Department is being remodelled, necessary State buildings, such as lines for the Imperial Service troops and a hospital for the city, are in course of construction, and irrigation works long neglected are being repaired.

A scheme for controlling the wild cattle is under consideration; but it is extremely difficult, owing to the religious prejudices of the Durbar and people, to carry out any measure which will effectually prevent these animals from destroying the crops. Any proposal, such as capture or confinement, is objected to on the ground that it may lead to the death of a cow. The white-footed

antelope or nilgæe is also protected in this State on religious grounds, and assists the wild cattle in consuming the produce of the fields.

Two dacoities, in which property valued at R224 was stolen, were reported during the year. A serious riot took place at the village of Jurera in the month of May. The object of the villagers in attacking the State police was to rescue some persons who had been arrested on a charge of house-breaking. The violence used by the police in effecting the arrests may also have contributed to excite and enrage the people. A number of persons suspected of having been engaged in the attack on the police have been arrested, and the country has since then been tranquil.

The financial condition of Bhartpur is good; but heavy expenditure is necessary in order to reconstruct or repair the tanks and irrigation works on which the prosperity of the State and its cultivators depends.

Dholpur.—His Highness the Maharaj Rana is ably assisted by his Dewan, Rai Bahadur Bishen Sarup, in the administration of the State. His Highness resided at Ootacamund during the hot weather, and also visited other places during the year. The State is still in debt, but with care there should be no difficulty in placing the finances on a thoroughly sound footing. On the 31st of May 1895, the debt amounted to R8,50,000, and in the budget of the financial year 1895-96 arrangements were made to pay off three lakhs.

The fact that only one dacoity was reported during the year indicates that the police are efficient; but it is said that a number of dacoits, who plunder in the adjacent States, are allowed to live in villages on the Chambal. A State possessing such power and resources as the Dholpur State can, and should, put a stop to this nuisance without delay. The matter is receiving attention.

Kerowlee.—The administration of this State is carried on satisfactorily by His Highness the Maharaja with the aid of a Council. The financial condition is sound, and the State has been free from violent crime.

Bikanir.—Mr. B. Egerton in May 1895 took up his appointment of guardian to the Maharaja, and under his guidance His Highness has made satisfactory progress.

The administration has been carried on by the Council under the guidance of the Political Agent. The condition of the finances is good, and the State has been tolerably free from violent crime. Public Works have progressed and proposals have been submitted to the Punjab Government for the construction of the important irrigation works connected with the river Ghaggar.

Jeypore.—His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore is to be congratulated on the excellent and progressive administration of his State, and much credit is due to Rao Bahadur Kanti Chandar Mukerji, C.I.E., and the Council. The Durbar have been greatly assisted by Colonel Jacob, C.I.E., in the Department of Public Works, and by Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Hendley, C.I.E., in the Medical Department, and they have on their part supported in an enlightened spirit the proposals put forward by these officers for the welfare of the people. A large sum has been spent in Public Works in the year under report, and the proposal of the Durbar for the construction of railways is now being submitted to the Government of India. The medical institutions of the State are excellent, especially the large hospital at Jeypore, to which Dr. Hendley gives much time and care. Education also receives much attention from the Durbar. The police administration was fair, but improvement in the detection and arrest of dacoits is to be desired.

The long-standing case of the Oodeyporwati Bhoomias has at last been settled, the Durbar having accepted the recommendations of the Committee appointed to inquire into their grievances.

The management of the principal estates in Sheikhwati, especially those of the Rao Raja of Sikar and the Raja of Khetri, is favourably reported on by the Resident.

Kishengurh.—The State of Kishengurh is said to be making good progress under the rule of His Highness the Maharaja, assisted by the Dewan Rao Bahadur Syam Sundar Lal. The finances are well managed and irrigation works are being constructed from surplus funds. The criminal administration appears to be good, and the relations between His Highness and his feudatory, the Maharaj of Futtengurh, are now on a better footing.

The small Chiefship of Lawa is favourably reported on, and the young Thakur is said to be managing his estate well with the assistance of his father.

Jhallawar.—Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh was deposed from the *gadi* on the 3rd March by the orders of Government. The Political Agent took charge of the State. The Dewan appointed by the ex-Chief has been retained in office pending the decision of Government as to the final arrangements to be made.

The ex-Chief has selected Benaras as his place of residence.

Kotah.—The State has been well managed and is on the whole in good order. The police have not been successful in apprehending persons concerned in cases of dacoity or in recovering the property stolen. The attention of the local authorities has been drawn to the necessity for increased exertions in hunting down dacoits and in tracing out their harbourers. It is probable that the escape of the dacoits is due to a neglect of their duties on the part of the Thakurs and land-owners.

His Highness the Maharao and the Council are desirous of constructing a railway to connect the Guna-Bina line with Kotah, and thus to open up the grain districts of the State. The project is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

Marwar.—This State has sustained a great loss by the death of His Highness the Maharaja Jeswant Singh. During the latter's lifetime the administration was carried on by Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Pertab Singh, K.C.S.I., under the designation of Musahib Ala or Chief Minister, subject to the control of the late Chief and with the assistance of a Council. During the minority of the present Maharaja, Sir Pertab Singh will continue to conduct the administration, exercising the same powers and performing the same duties as he did during the late Chief's lifetime.

The high reputation of the government of the Durbar continues to be maintained. There has been an increase in the number of dacoities and highway robberies, but the police have succeeded in suppressing one band of outlaws. Progress is reported in irrigation and other works, and the railway is being extended from Balotra to Barmer. The Jodhpur line has been of great value in providing food supplies for famine-stricken tracts, and has also, under Mr. Homes' able management, proved to be a profitable investment. The financial condition of the State is good.

Jaysulmere.—The young Maharawal continues as a pupil at the Mayo College. The administration is being efficiently carried on through the Dewan Rai Bahadur Jag Jiwan. The finances of the State have suffered from the failure of the rains. The revenue has fallen from R2,22,535 to

₹1,81,277, while the expenditure has slightly increased. The debt has, however, been reduced by the payment of ₹41,000, and now amounts to ₹1,03,300.

Some members of the *Mahesri* caste gave trouble during the year in connection with the levy of a cess imposed by the late Chief. The agitation is reported to have now subsided.

Sirohi.—The Maharao has again changed his Dewan and has re-appointed *Singhi Jawahir Chand*, a former Dewan, in the place of *Mr. Milapchand*. The administration is on the whole good, and the State has been almost free from violent crime. The area of the Sirohi territory is extensive, being upwards of 3,000 square miles, while the revenue is less than three lakhs. The task of conducting the administration is a difficult one, and in the management of affairs, and in the preservation of peace and order in his territory, His Highness has maintained his high reputation.

Meywar.—No change has occurred in the personnel of the administration, which is conducted by *Sahaiwalla Urjun Singh* and *Kothari Balwant Sing*. It is to be regretted that the administration of the police and criminal justice is not favourably reported on. The Darbar has, however, grave difficulties to contend against owing to the semi-independent estates of the feudatories, and the attitude which these nobles assume towards the Darbar. The number of dacoities reported was 29 as compared with 39 last year.

The railway from Chitore to Debari was opened for traffic during the year, and its extension to Nathdawara is now under consideration.

The medical institutions are good, and measures have been taken to improve the large jail at Oodeypore and to secure the health of the prisoners.

Dungarpur, Banswara and Pertabgurh.—Notwithstanding several changes in the post of *Kamdar*, the administration of Dangarpur is reported to have somewhat improved. The *Maharawal* is more attentive to business and on better terms with his jagirdars than formerly.

The improvement noticed last year in the administration of Banswara has, it is said, been maintained, and the Chief is reported to be more amenable to advice.

The Pertabgurh State is favourably reported on by the local officers, and some improvements in the revenue and the police departments are said to have been carried out.

The finances of both Dungarpur and Banswara are not in a satisfactory condition, and the criminal administration should be improved. The returns indicate that the Courts are slow in disposing of business, and that the arrears are somewhat heavy. No dacoity has been reported by either Dungarpur, Banswara or Pertabgurh; but I cannot conclude from this that dacoities are not committed in those States.

Ulwari.—There is little to remark regarding this State. The administration is carried on by a Council under the supervision of the Political Agent during the minority of the present Chief, who is a pupil at the Mayo College. His Highness is making good progress in education and his health is improving.

The financial condition of the State is sound, and there is a large sum invested in Government paper.

Only four dacoities were reported during the year, and the criminal administration appears to be good.

The survey and preparation of maps and papers for the new settlement are nearly completed, and it is hoped that they will be ready when Mr. Colvin, the Settlement Commissioner, returns from leave.

Bundi.—The annals of the State during the past year have been uneventful. The administration is conducted on the old lines, and though not progressive, seems to satisfy the people. The expenditure is not much below the income, and there is no balance from which important Public Works can be constructed. Three dacoities were reported during the year, and the peace of the country was well preserved.

Tonk.—The financial condition of the State continues to receive the Political Agent's careful attention, and its debts are under process of liquidation. The failure of the harvest in the Sironj Perganah causes a loss of revenue and will involve expenditure in the relief of the people. The revision of the revenue settlement has been commenced, and it is hoped that good progress will be made next cold weather. There is a good school at Tonk and a hospital for women. The State debt at the end of August 1895 amounted to R6,14,342, and provision is made in the budget of the current year for the repayment of R1,57,200. There were no dacoities.

Shahpura—The Raja Dhiraj has conducted the affairs of the Shahpura Chiefship satisfactorily. The financial position is good, and the police, judging from the reports of crime, are efficient.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

As noticed in the previous year's report, the Jeypore Transport Corps was selected for service with the force despatched for the relief of Chitral. The Government of India have recorded their approval of the admirable manner in which the corps behaved, and carried out the important work which devolved upon it.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tate, 15th Bengal Lancers, has been specially commended by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the Superintendent of the Corps, Rai Bahadur Dhanpatrai, has been admitted to the Order of British India as an Additional Member on the Bengal list in recognition of his services in this campaign.

The strength of the corps on the 31st December 1895 was as follows:—

Ponies	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	957*
Carts	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	398
Officers, non-commissioned officers and men	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	610

* Since raised to 1,000.

The fixed establishment consists of 632 of all ranks.

The late Maharaja of Jodhpur offered to place 4 squadrons of his Imperial Service Cavalry at the disposal of Government for service in connection with the Chitral Expedition. His Highness was thanked for his loyal offer, which, however, was not accepted for reasons which were duly explained to the Durbar.

The Bhartpur Imperial Service Cavalry attended the camp of instruction held at Aligurh in January last. The Ulwar Cavalry were unable to be present at the camp owing to an outbreak of glanders.

Both the Bhartpur and Ulwar Imperial Service Infantry took part in the winter manœuvres held in the vicinity of Agra under the command of the General Officer Commanding the Bundelkhand District. The Bikanir Camel Corps had the honour of being inspected by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India at Agra in October last. The Durbar were congratulated on the efficiency of the corps.

TELEGRAPH AND POSTAL.

Third class combined (post and telegraph) offices were opened in Rajputana during the year at the places and on the dates specified below:—

Fatehpur (Shekhawati)	.	.	.	.	.	5th January 1896.
Ramgurh	do.	.	.	.	.	11th January 1896.
Lachmangurh	do.	.	.	.	.	11th January 1896.
Churu (Bikanir)	.	.	.	.	.	19th January 1896.

A detailed report on the working of the Postal Department in Rajputana will be found among the appendices to this report.

OPERATION OF MINTS IN NATIVE STATES, 1895-96.

The majority of the mints in the States of Rajputana were open for free coinage during the year. There was no excessive coinage in any of the mints, nor was there any marked fluctuation in the local currency of the States. In consequence of an insufficient supply of silver reaching the State mints, the Marwar Durbar reduced the import duty on silver from Rs 12 to Rs 3-6-0 *per cent.* with effect from the 14th of July 1895. The duty is now on a sliding scale remaining at Rs 3-6-0, so long as the price of silver at Bombay stands at Rs 98-10-0 per 100 tolas, and increasing or decreasing proportionately as the price falls or rises. In Jeypore, prior to the 9th of February 1895, a customs duty of Rs 2-6-0 *per cent.* was levied on imported silver and Rs 1-4-0 *per cent.* as coinage charges. Since that date the following rule has been adopted. After calculating the actual cost and transit charges (such as hoondawan, commission, and railway freight, etc., aggregating Rs 4-7-0 *per cent.*) incurred in importing silver, the additional profit, which has hitherto varied from Rs 3-8-0 to Rs 9 *per cent.* according to the fluctuating rates of silver bullion at Bombay, is credited to the Raj as duty and coinage charges. In the other States possessing mints the following import duty on silver is levied:—

Meywar.—Rupee 0-8-0 *per cent.*

Jeysulmere.—Rs 4 per 100 tolas on the same sliding scale as in Marwar.

Bhartpur.—Two and a quarter pies per rupee on imported silver.

Kerowlee.—Three pies per rupee.

Kotah.—Rupees 18 *per cent.*

Bundi.—Rupees 6-4-0 on every 100 rupees in weight of silver imported into the State.

Tonk.—Rupee 1 *per cent.*

No import duty on silver is levied in Pertabgurh and Jhallawar.

The attached statement shows the quantity of silver that passed through the various mints during the year under report.

Statement showing the quantity of silver accepted at the various mints in Rajputana during the period from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.

RAJPUTANA AGENCY.

Statement showing the rainfall in Native States during the year 1895-96.

No.	Station.	April 1895,			May 1895,			June 1895,			July 1895,			August 1895,			September 1895,			October 1895,			November 1895,			December 1895,			January 1896,			February 1896,			March 1896,			TOTAL.		
		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			
1	Abu	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	51.54				
2	Sirohi or Erinpura	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	12.43				
3	Marwar	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	12.02				
4	Kherwara	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	27.85				
5	Pertabgarh	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	28.74				
6	Meywar or Ondleypord.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	17.10				
7	Jhallawar	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	31.66				
8	Kotah	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	24.28				
9	Deoli	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	20.78				
10	Shahpura	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	10.08				
11	Ajmer	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	23.53				
12	Jeyapore	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	21.94				
13	Karauli	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	22.99				
14	Dholopore.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	19.75				
15	Bhartpur	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	20.70				
16	Ulwari	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	16.68				
17	Bikanir	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	10.89				
18	Tonk	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	12.27				

R. R. Pollock, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to the Agents, Governor-General in the
P. W. Dept., Rajputana and Central India.

PART II.

COURTS OF VAKILS.

The following is a statement of the cases adjudicated upon by the Courts of Vakils in Rajputana:—

OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF CASES.				TOTAL.
	Meywar.	Jeypore.	Jodhpore.	Harowtee.	
<i>Against the person.</i>					
Murder . . . . .	...	1	...	1	2
Forcible confinement . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1
Kidnapping . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1
TOTAL	...	3	...	1	4
<i>Against property.</i>					
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	3	...	...	...	3
Highway robbery without aggravated circumstances	3	1	...	2	6
Dacoity with aggravated circumstances	1	...	2	...	3
Do. without ditto . . . . .	...	2	3	3	8
Robbery	1	...	...	...	1
Cattle-lifting	7	6	7	5	25
Burglary	1	...	10	1	12
Theft . . . . .	...	3	5	1	9
Attempt at theft . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1
Criminal breach of trust . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	1	8	7	10	26
TOTAL	17	22	34	22	95

The total number of cases was about the same as in the previous year, the exact figures being 99 against 98 in 1894-95. The present return, however, shows 4 offences against the person, whereas there was no entry under this head in the table for 1894-95. In the Meywar and Jeypore Courts the cases increased from 5 and 10 to 17 and 25 respectively, while in the Jodhpore and Harowtee Courts the numbers declined from 40 and 43 to 34 and 22 respectively.

The Upper or Appellate Court had 18 appeals before them, of which they disposed of 17, the Lower Courts' decisions being confirmed in 8 instances, revised in 5, and reversed in 4. One reference remained pending at the close of the year. Details are furnished in the statement below:—

Names of Courts against whose decisions appeals were received.	Number pending at the beginning of the year.	Number instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH THE LOWER COURT'S DECISIONS WERE			Remaining at the close of the year.
				Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	
Marwar	2	2	4	...	1	2	1
Jeypore . . . . .	...	5	5	4	1	...	...
Harowtee and Tonk	1	5	6	3	2	1	...
Meywar	1	2	3	1	1	1	...
TOTAL	4	14	18	8	5	4	1

BORDER COURTS.

Lieutenant H. T. Pritchard, Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgarh, held a Border Court at Dariawad in Meywar, and settled 23 cases which were pending between Meywar and the States under his political charge.

The Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, reports that the usual Border Court was not held this year, and that 106 cases have accumulated. An explanation has been called for.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

Lieutenant (now Captain) W. M. Cubitt was employed on the settlement of internal boundaries in Meywar from the 1st April to the 1st May 1895, when he was transferred to Baluchistan. His post was not filled up till the 4th October 1895, when the services of Captain S. F. Bayley were lent to the Darbar to continue the work. During the year 49 cases were settled, representing the demarcation of 69 miles of boundary. In the majority of the cases the adjustments were arrived at amicably : 19 fresh disputes have been brought on the file, the total number of cases now awaiting settlement being 574.

The services of two British officers were lent for the settlement of inter-statal boundaries in Rajputana during the year, *viz.*, Major R. H. Jennings, R.E., and Captain M. A. Tighe, I.S.C.

Major Jennings did excellent work. He completely demarcated the boundary between the States of Jeypore and Marwar, 55 miles of which had hitherto remained undefined, and he also settled three cases between Jeypore and Ulwar.

Captain Tighe settled three boundary disputes, *viz.*—

(i)	<u>Bhainsrorgarh</u> Meywapr	<i>versus</i>	Bundi.
(ii)	<u>Nahara</u> Jeypore	<i>versus</i>	Nahari. Bundi.
(iii)	<u>Sheopura</u> Jeypore	<i>versus</i>	Papra of Bulwan. Kotah.

The first was settled by mutual agreement and involved 12 miles of boundary. The second did not relate to a disputed boundary, but to a question as to whether pillars should be erected along the bed of the river, which formed the boundary between the two villages.

The third case was an appeal preferred by the Kotah Darbar against the decision of Captain Dawson, which the Boundary Settlement Officer was directed to take up again. The line surveyed extended over $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The Rao of Jura being dissatisfied with the joint proceedings of Colonel P. W. Percy Smith and Captain (now Major) E. R. Penrose in the settlement of the border between his estate and Sirohi, appealed against the decision of those officers, but his appeal was rejected.

The five Ulwar boundary cases, referred to in the previous year's report, have at last been settled by the Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon.

EDUCATION.

The Principal's report on the Mayo College has been reviewed as usual in a resolution, of which a copy will be found among the appendices to this report.

The schools in Jeypore were reorganized during the year under report. There are now 72 public institutions in the State, against 154 in the previous year. On the other hand, private schools have increased from 472 to 588 ; 5,888 pupils attended the Durbar schools, and 18,372 those maintained by private

bodies, making a total of 24,260 ; of these 566 were girls. Rupees 1,29,761 were spent on education, of which R87,469 were paid from the State exchequer, and the balance, R42,292, was met from private funds.

There were 15 girls' schools in Ulwar which, with the 101 boys' schools, cost the State R45,095.

The number of pupils attending the schools in Bhartpur rose from 2,656 to 5,383. The expenditure on education in this State amounted to R19,360.

Meywar expended R10,318 against R18,593 in the previous year.

Dholpore maintained 6 schools at a total cost of R2,163.

The schools at Pertabgarh, Banswara, and Kushalgarh had an attendance of 158,117 and 74 boys respectively.

There were 13 schools in the Tonk State, attended by 970 pupils, of whom 75 were girls.

The educational institutions in Kotah comprise a high school and a school for nobles at the capital, 18 village schools and 3 girls' schools with a total attendance of 1,253 pupils, of whom 88 were girls.

The Bundi High School was attended by 130 pupils, while the village schools in the State imparted instruction to 122 scholars.

The attendance at the Shahpura Girls' School has somewhat improved.

In Jhallawar the Durbar were asked in several instances to establish schools, the applicants offering to contribute towards the cost, but the requests were not acceded to.

The girls' school at Bikanir was attended by 68 pupils, and there were 26 boys on the rolls of the Nobles' school. The village schools in the State numbered 11. The Parsi Inspector referred to in the previous year's report was transferred to another post.

The subjoined table exhibits, according to States, the results attained at the different public examinations :—

NAME OF INSTITUTIONS.	NUMBER PASSED.			
	B. A. Examination.	Intermediate Examination.	Entrance Examination.	Middle School Test.
Meywar	2	5
Jeypore	7	10	13	...
Tonk	3	3
Ulwar	2	1
Shahpura	3

The Jeswant College, Jodhpore, presented 8 candidates for the intermediate and the Jodhpore High School 6 pupils for the Entrance Examination, but the results have not been reported.

The Jeypore institutions again did well in the Oriental examinations.

LOCAL CORPS.

The Meywar Bhil Corps and the Erinpura Irregular Force were inspected by Brigadier-General G. C. Hogg, Commanding the Deesa District—the former on the 7th and 8th February 1896, and the latter force on the 11th March last.

The inspections of the remaining two corps were taken by Colonel R. Westmacott, C. B., D. S. O., Commanding at Nusseerabad, on the following dates :—

Deoli Irregular Force—23rd December 1895.

Merwara Battalion—28th and 30th January 1896.

The reports of the Inspecting Officers have been separately submitted to the Government of India.

Detachments from the Erinpura Irregular Force, of the strength noted below, attended the camp of exercise held in the cold weather in the vicinity of Deesa.

Cavalry.

British officer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Native officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Non-commissioned officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Trumpeters	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Sowars	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	69

Infantry

British officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Native officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
Non-commissioned officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23
Naicks	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21
Buglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
Sepoys	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	340

Among the appendices I submit a report on the medical institutions and jails drawn up by Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Hendley, C.I.E., to whom my thanks are due for the excellent work he has done. I concur in the opinion expressed by the Administrative Medical Officer with regard to the importance of medical officers performing operations in the State Hospitals.

A note drawn up by my Secretary on the Public Works in the States is also annexed.

RAJPUTANA AGENCY, }
The 4th June 1896. }

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
*Agent to the Governor-General
in Rajputana.*

PART III.

CONTENTS.

(1) Meywar Residency Administration Report, and enclosures	(7) Kotah Agency Administration Report, and enclosures
(2) Western Rajputana States Residency Administration Report, and enclosures	(8) Jhallawar Agency Administration Report, and enclosures
(3) Jeypore Residency Administration Report, and enclosures	(9) Bikanir Agency Administration Report, and enclosures
(4) Eastern Rajputana States Administration Report, and enclosures	(10) Mayo College Administration Report, and enclosures
(5) Harowtee and Tonk Administration Report, and enclosures	(11) Postal Administration Report, and enclosures
(6) Ulwar Agency Administration Report, and enclosures	(12) General Report on Public Works
	(13) Review on the working of the Medical Institutions

(1)

MEYWAR RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 174-G., dated Oodeypore, the 18th April 1896.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. NEWILL, Resident, Meywar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Meywar Residency for the year 1895-96, together with the reports of the officers in local political charge of the Banswara, Pertabgarh and Dungarpore States. This report was prepared by Lieutenant-Colonel Wyllie before going on special leave.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

2. Lieutenant-Colonel Wyllie held charge of the Residency throughout the year under report, excepting from the 7th September to the 6th November 1895, when he was absent on privilege leave, and Surgeon-Major H. N. V. Harington conducted the current duties of the office.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

3. The only notable event of the year has been the opening of the Oodeypore-Chitore Railway on the 1st August 1895. The working of the line has been entrusted to the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway Company under a contract which expires on the 30th June 1896. The question of the future management of the line is still under the consideration of the Durbar. The extension of the line to Nathdwara will, it is hoped, shortly be carried out. At the request of the Durbar, the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway Company have undertaken the necessary surveys.

SEASON AND CROP.

4. The season was not a favourable one. The south-west monsoon rainfall began at Oodeypore on the 21st June, and ended on the 17th September. Only 2 inches and 97 cents fell in June, 3 inches and 26 cents in July, 4 inches and 88 cents in August, and 4 inches and 49 cents in September, as compared with an aggregate fall of 30 inches and 22 cents in the previous year.

Although the total fall (17 inches and 23 cents) was below the average, yet the showers came at opportune times, and on the whole the kharif crop was a good one, especially in the Bhil country. The Hoorda and Jelahzapore parganas to the south-east of Oodeypore have been chiefly affected by the deficient rainfall.

Unfortunately the usual winter rains also failed this year, and the rabi crops have been generally poor and scanty.

Tanks have been empty, and well water abnormally low.

Up to September prices of food grains remained fairly steady, but they soon afterwards began to rise, and by November had risen to the present high rates.

The following table shows the prices current of food grains now obtaining in Meywar:—

	Seers. Chuttacks.									
Wheat	12	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Barley	18	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rice	9	0
Jowar	21	14
Gram	6	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mukki	26	9

Up to date there has been no necessity for opening relief works in any part of the Meywar State, but grass is scarce in many places, and there is sure to be considerable mortality among the cattle, although the Durbar has done what it can for the villagers, by giving them the free use of its grass reserves.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

5. The Officiating Residency Surgeon reports that 1,407 deaths occurred in Oodeypore city during the year, giving a mortality of 30.66 per thousand of the population. The number of births reported was 1,444 with a ratio of 31.47 per thousand.

Thanks to its situation, the sanitary condition of the city is fairly good, and in the rainy season the streets get thoroughly flushed with water and cleansed.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

6. There are 13 hospitals and dispensaries in Meywar under the supervision of the Residency Surgeon. The popularity of the Lansdowne Hospital appears to be increasing: 46,099 out-patients and 2,070 in-patients were treated during the year, as against 40,037 and 1,999 respectively in the previous year: 133 major and 2,114 minor operations were performed, showing, as compared with the previous year, an increase of 29 and 358, respectively. The staff of the hospital has been increased by—

1 hospital assistant,	1 dresser, and
1 compounder,	1 sweeper,

at the expense of the Darbar.

I regret to record the death of Mrs. Lonorgan in May 1895, who had been in charge of the Walter Hospital for women for the last fourteen years. Pending the arrival of her successor, Miss Perry, on the 22nd August following, the work of the hospital devolved upon the female native assistant. The return therefore show a falling off in the aggregate number of patients. Miss Perry has, however, brought a good reputation with her from Gaya, and it is anticipated that under her care the Walter Hospital will thrive. This institution has now been placed under the supervision of the Residency Surgeon.

During the year the Residency Surgeon inspected the following dispensaries:—Chitorgarh, Bhilwara, Nathdwara, Saran, Rashmi, Kapasan, Jehazpore, Mandalgarh and Sarara in Meywar, in addition to those at Pertabgarh, Dungarpore and Dungarpore.

OODEYPORE JAIL.

7. The jail buildings are in good order, and now include a small blacksmith's shop, which has been newly erected. The raised level space in front of the jail has been extended by 7,560 cubic feet. An unsightly and unhealthy moat, which ran round the back of the jail, has been filled in, and the Darbar has approved of plans for the alteration and extension of the prisoners' wards. The conservancy system has been greatly improved, the new filter beds act well, and the water-supply is said to be excellent. The prisoners are fed and clothed on the same scale that is in force in the Ajmere jail.

Considerable overcrowding throughout the year was unavoidable. The daily average strength of prisoners was 452·36, being 94·36 in excess of the proper scale of accommodation.

Thirteen deaths occurred during the year as compared with 17 last year, giving a death-rate of 28·76 per thousand; the daily average number of sick was 17·60.

Five life-prisoners and 6 under-trial prisoners managed to escape one night in the month of October, but were all caught before day-light.

New industries are being introduced into the jail, and prisoners now make their own clothing.

ADMINISTRATION.

8. No change has been made in the Meywar State Administration during the year under report. Kothari Bulwant Singh and Sahiwala Arjan Singh jointly carry on the duties of Chief Ministerial Officer. Pundit Shamji Krishna Verma, whose departure to the Junagadh State in Kathiawar was noticed in last year's report, has returned to Oodeypore in the capacity of a member of the Mahandraj Sabha. Babu Madon Mohan, a pleader of Shaharanpore, has also been appointed a member of the Mahandraj Sabha.

The administration of the police and criminal justice still leaves very much to be desired.

From the Meywar Darbar's report it appears that 29 cases of dacoity were committed during the year, of which 12 cases occurred in Jaghir and 17 in Khalsa territory, as compared with 39 in the previous year. In the majority of cases the offenders were Bhils belonging to Meywar, but in two instances the dacoits would appear to have been outsiders.

The appointment of a new Superintendent of Girai is under consideration.

No cases of mail robbery, or of sati, or infanticide have been brought to notice during the year.

SALT.

9. The sites of the old Khari salt works in Meywar were again inspected this year by an officer of the Northern India Salt Revenue, whose report shows that at only one place (in the neighbourhood of Amait) he found the illicit manufacture of Khari salt had been attempted, as compared with ten places discovered in the previous year. The improvement is creditable to the Darbar officials.

OPIUM.

10. During the year 4,492 chests of opium were weighed at the Chitorgarh scales; of these, 4,248 $\frac{1}{2}$ were exported to China, and the rest to British India. The amount of duty realized by the British Government was R28,86,475 as compared with R32,39,100 in 1894-95.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

11. Captain W. M. Cubitt left Meywar on the 1st May 1895, and his work devolved on Captain S. F. Bayley, who joined the appointment on the 4th October 1895.

The total number of cases disposed of during the year was 49, involving about 69 miles of internal boundaries. Of these, 15 were decided after enquiry by the Boundary Settlement Officer, and the remaining cases were settled either by mutual agreement or arbitration. Two disputed tri-junctions, which had remained undecided from previous settlements, were also fixed during the year.

Nineteen new cases have been added to the list, and the total number now requiring settlement is reported to be 574.

EDUCATION.

12. At the close of the year there were four schools in the capital with an attendance of 912 pupils. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs 10,318, and the average cost per student was Rs 11-11-5. Two students from the Maharana's High School passed the Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University, and 5 passed the Middle School Examination.

Rai Sahib Hazari Lal, the successful master of the Maharana's High School, has worked well in the face of some difficulties.

No report has been submitted this year on the district schools. On the whole, education has retrograded since the abolition of the School and Dispensary Committee in 1894, which is much to be regretted.

COURT OF VAKILS.

13. The Court has worked well during the year, and the usual statements are appended.

Eighteen cases were instituted during the year, making, with 4 remaining over from last year, a total of 22. Of these 17 were disposed of, leaving 5 for adjudication during the present year.

TOUR OF RESIDENT.

14. Lieutenant-Colonel Wyllie spent 45 days in camp and visited, among other places, Nathdwara, Rajnugger, Bagore, Mandal, Bhilwara, Chitore, Kapasan, Dhebar, Kherwara and Dungarpore. The country generally had a dried-up appearance, with about half the usual area under rabi cultivation. There were, however, no complaints of scarcity, and the people seemed to think they could get on until the rains, provided the monsoon set in early. The cattle looked in bad condition, and in many places evidently had not sufficient pasture.

HILLY TRACTS.

15. The administration of the Dungarpore State does not show many signs of improvement. In May 1895 His Highness the Maharawal appointed Mehta Dayalal, an Ahmedabad pleader, as Kamdar in succession to Kapoorchund. But Dayalal lacked tact and discretion, and at the end of six months had to make way for Thakur Dalpat Sing of Bunkorah and Kistoorchand, son of Nihalchund, a former Kamdar. The system of divided responsibility did not answer, and as soon as the Bunkorah Thakur had arranged a satisfactory settlement for himself and one or two of his friends of the vexed nuzerana question, he resigned, leaving Kistoor to discharge the duties of Kamdar alone.

The Maharawal has, I am happy to say, improved and enlarged the jail dispensary and school in his capital, and talks of other reforms.

PERTABGARH.

16. The Pertabgarh State continues to progress under the administration of the present Maharawal. The road, which is to connect the capital with the Rajputana-Malwa Railway at Mandesore, has been begun and should be finished by the end of next year. The young Maharaj Koonwar Man Singh, aged eleven years, has been sent with the son of the Thakur of Juntla to the Mayo College, and is doing very well there.

BANSWARA.

17. Lieutenant Pritchard reports that the improvement in Banswara affairs noted last year has continued, but it is to be feared that no great change for the better can be expected under the present Chief, who is a ruler of the old school, and does not advance with the times.

Statement showing the number and nature of the cases adjudicated upon by the Meywar Court of Vakils during the year 1895-96.

OFFENCES.										Number.
Dacoity with wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Highway robbery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Highway robbery with wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Robbery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Cattle-lifting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Burglary	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Miscellaneous	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
TOTAL										17

OODEYPORE;
The 18th April 1896.

J. H. NEWILL, Lieut.-Col.,
Offg. Resident, Meywar.

Statement showing the working of the Meywar Court of Vakils during the year 1895-96.

RESIDENCY.	No. of cases pending on 1st April 1895.	No. of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	No. of cases disposed of during the year.	No. of cases pending on 31st March 1896.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	APPEALS TO UPPER COURT.						
							Pending on 1st April 1895.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Meywar	4	18	22	17	5	912-18-9	3	6	9	3	2	0	4

OODEYPORE;
The 18th April 1896.

J. H. NEWILL, Lieut.-Col.,
Offg. Resident, Meywar.

No. 135, dated Neemuch, the 31st March 1896.

From—LIEUTENANT H. T. PRITCHARD, Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgarh,
To—The Resident, Meywar, Oodeypore.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of this Assistant Agency for the year 1895-96.

I held charge of this office throughout the year under report.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall registered during the year under review was 31.5 inches in Banswara, 28.74 inches in Pertabgarh, and 28.87 inches in Kushalgarh, as noted below—

Months.	Banswara.		Pertabgarh.		Kushalgarh.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
April 1895 . . . . .	...	24	...	...	...	...
June ,	8	...	7	16	7	7
July ,	10	60	10	38	8	25
August ,	10	99	7	44	9	54
September , . . . . .	...	48	3	15	3	14
October , . . . . .	...	72	...	57	...	87
December , . . . . .	...	47	...	4	...	...
TOTAL	31	50	28	74	28	87

The rainfall during the preceding year was 34 inches in Banswara and Pertabgarh, and 45 inches in Kushalgarh.

CROPS.

The kharif crops were, on the whole, good, but the rabi crops suffered a little in some parts for want of sufficient rain.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

During the months of June, July and August there was a somewhat serious outbreak of cholera in the Pertabgarh³ district, 249 cases occurring, of which 198 proved fatal. With the exception of this epidemic, the general health has been good.

BORDER COURTS.

In February last I held a Border Court at Dhariyawad, in Meywar, for the settlement of cases pending between the States of Meywar, Banswara and Pertabgarh. Twenty-three cases were disposed of.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

One fresh case arose during the year under report between Banswara and Kushalgarh. It is now under investigation and will be settled next year.

TOURS.

I spent 123 days in camp during the year, and visited all important places more than once.

CRIME.

No case of infanticide, mail-robbery or witch-swinging was reported during the year under review. One case of dacoity was reported from Kushalgarh,

in which property to the value of R1,066-4 is said to have been plundered. None of the offenders have as yet been apprehended.

EDUCATION.

The schools in these States are in the same condition as before. Five Rajput boys of the governing class are now being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmere.

PERTABGARH.

ADMINISTRATION.

Pandia Mohan Lal has been Kamdar throughout the year and, with the cordial co-operation and assistance of His Highness the Maha Rawat, has continued the good work already done by him towards the improvement of the administration. Considerable improvement has shown itself in the Revenue and Police Departments under the new officials appointed last year. The Municipal Committee has done good work during the year, and the main street through the city of Pertabgarh has been considerably widened and improved. The earth work of the feeder road to the railway at Mandesaur has been completed, and it is hoped that the road will be completed and open to traffic by December 1897. A branch post office is still maintained at Deolia.

FINANCES.

The income realized from all sources for the year ending June 1895 amounted to R4,30,438-13-0, and the amount still to be recovered was R91,830-10-9. The actual expenditure amounted to R5,23,670-12-9. Rupees 23,247-11-0 were disbursed in liquidation of debt. Rupees 61,282-9-6 were realised from Customs.

JUDICIAL.

Of criminal cases 890 were disposed of during the year, leaving 2,830 pending settlement at the end of March.

On the civil side 1,118 cases were disposed of, leaving 1,528 cases pending settlement.

JAIL.

There are 59 prisoners in the jail.

EDUCATION.

The school continues to be well managed and numbers 158 boys on the roll call.

BANSWARA.

ADMINISTRATION.

Mehta Lal Singh has been Kamdar throughout the year, and in a somewhat difficult position has done his best, and with some success, to carry on the administration satisfactorily. The general improvement in Banswara affairs noted last year has continued, and His Highness has shown himself far more ready than heretofore to comply with the wishes of Government.

Maharaj Kunwar Shambhoo Singh is still at Ajmere, and has on the whole shown improvement both in mind and manners under the tutelage of Pandit Amolak Chand.

FINANCES.

The actual income of the State, excluding revenues derived from Khalsa and Zenana villages, amounted to R2,09,777-4-0, and the amount still to be

recovered was R10,491-10-3. The actual expenditure amounted to R2,10,128-11-6, of which R11,850-1-6 have been paid in liquidation of debts.

Rupees 27,228-13-6 were realised from Customs duties.

JUDICIAL.

Three hundred and ten criminal cases, out of a total of 826 instituted during the year, were decided, in addition to 1,179 pending from last year.

On the Civil side 167 cases, out of 207 filed during the year, were decided, as well as 32 cases pending from last year.

JAIL.

There are 40 prisoners in the jail.

EDUCATION.

✓ There are 117 boys in the school.

KUSHALGARH.

ADMINISTRATION.

Chunni Lal has been Kamdar throughout the year, and there have been no changes in the Administration. The Post Office started last year is still maintained. The Rao has promised to enlarge and generally improve the old jail on the lines suggested by the Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana during the coming year, and has sent in a plan of proposed alterations for my approval.

FINANCES.

The income for the year amounted to R59,398-5-6, and the expenditure to R59,978-10-0. Rupees 6,431 were realised under the head of Customs duties.

JUDICIAL.

Four hundred and sixty-eight criminal cases were disposed of during the year, leaving only 26 cases pending settlement.

On the Civil side 128 cases were decided, leaving a balance of 31 pending decision.

JAIL.

There are 9 prisoners in the jail.

EDUCATION.

✓ There are 74 boys in the school.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

Bara Maji Saheb (first wife of the late Rao Zorawar Singh) died at Kushalgarh on the 26th October 1895.

No. 173-G., dated Kherwara, the 1st—3rd April 1896.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. F. BIGNELL, Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, Kherwara,
To—The Resident in Meywar, Oodeypore.

I have the honour to forward the Annual Administration Report of this Superintendency for the year 1895-96.

HEALTH.

2. A statement by 1st Grade Hospital Assistant Safder Ally in Officiating medical charge of the Meywar Bhil Corps and Charitable Dispensary at Kherwara is attached and marked A.

DUNGARPORE.

3. Cholera prevailed in the district; 332 deaths occurred. This outbreak is believed to have been principally due to want of sanitation and drinking water-supply in Sagwara and Gulliakote.

The Maharawal has arrived at an understanding with his jagirdars on the subject of Tulwarbandhai and has generally shown an intention to improve the administration of his State, but a rapid succession of Kamdars, mostly young and inexperienced, checks progress.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

4. Rains, though ample at first, were deficient later on. Indian corn crop was good, but inferior grains entirely failed. The kharif harvest is reckoned at 12 annas a rupee and rabi at 8 to 10 annas.

MHOWA.

5. This harvest is reported as only fair. The harvest is reckoned at 8 annas.

6. Prices current of Dungarpore and Kherwara are as follows—

	Dungarpore.				Kherwara.			
	Seers.	Ch.	Seers.	Ch.				
Wheat	12	8	13 2
Barley	26	0	35 0
Gram	24	0	22 8
Rice	14	0	8 12
Indian corn	36	0	31 4
Salt	11	8	10 0
Ghee	1	4	1 6

FINANCES.

7. Statement of receipts and disbursements of the Dungarpore State is attached and marked B.

BANESWAR FAIR.

8. Usual statement attached and marked C.

PUBLIC WORKS.

9. Repairs and extension to Dungarpore Dispensary are still in progress. The jail has been much enlarged. A new school building has been erected.

COURTS.

10. There were 704 criminal cases and 543 civil suits for disposal, out of which 484 were settled and 763 remaining,—*vide* statement marked D.

CRIME.

11. A great deal of crime is in existence in the vicinity of Mandove Pal.

The Pal is out of hand and has become a city of refuge to criminals from all parts of the country. Certain recommendations will be submitted to the Resident with regard to Mandove.

TOUR.

12. I spent 18 days in tour, during which period I visited Dungarpore and inspected the Kherwara-Kotra road and the Kotra detachment.

MEYWAR BHIL CORPS.

13. Was inspected by Brigadier-General G. C. Hogg, Commanding Deesa District, on the 7th and 8th February 1896.

ROADS.

14. The Kherwara-Kotra road is sadly in need of repairs. The Meywar Durbar has sent an Overseer to report on and survey the road.

BHUMATS.

15. There is nothing of any importance to record concerning the Bhumats.

KOTRA.

16. Assistant Political Superintendent's Report is attached and marked E.

Meteorological observations, from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.

Year.	Mean tem- perature of the year.	Hottest month, with mean temperature.	Coldest month, with mean temperature.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total rainfall.	Number of days rainfall.
1895-96 .	71.36	May, mean temperature, 82.23	January, mean temperature, 65.10	36.75	31.29	Inches. 26 Cents. 95	55

	Degrees.
Highest temperature noted on the 15th May 1895	108
Lowest temperature noted on the 2nd January 1896	44
Mean barometer for the years 1895 and 1896	...

KHERWARA DISPENSARY.

Total attendance during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...
Out-door patients	...	...	...	...	...	7,172
In-door patients	...	...	...	...	...	41

Principal causes of sickness as follows :—

Year.	Fevers.	Eye diseases.	Chest affections.	Diseases of digestive system.	Skin diseases.	Ulcer.
1895-96 . .	1,485	1,072	458	241	1,673	1,536

Health of the regiment good.

Principal causes of sickness.

Year.	Ague.	Filaria Medenensis.	Eye diseases.	Chest affections.	Injuries.	Ulcer.
1895-96 . .	39	32	14	49	28	137

Health of the Station good.

KHERWARA;
31st March 1896.

(Sd.) SAFDER BEG, Hospital Assistant,
for Medical Officer, Meywar Bhil Corps.

Statement of receipts and disbursements of the Dungarpore State for the Sumbat year 1951-1952 from 1st July 1894 to June 1895.

		R a. p.	R a. p.
RECEIPTS.			
Land revenue for 1951		89,749 1 0	
Sukri or tax levied by Durbar officials for collecting rent		12,815 0 0	
Revenue of land allotted to the Durbar servants		3,545 12 0	
Abkari		4,836 6 0	
Value of revenue paid in kind		889 0 0	
Miscellaneous		36,279 0 9	
Custom dues		84,212 8 0	1,82,326 11 9
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Kothar kharach or personal expenses of the Maharawal		37,295 3 9	
Household expenses		2,159 0 3	
Miscellaneous		21,087 15 9	
STATE EXPENSES.			
Contingent expenses		16,617 2 6	
Tribute to British Government		34,212 8 0	
Pay of troops		80,587 8 6	1,91,959 6 9
DEBT.			
Balance of last year	82,160 14 9		
Paid during the year	16,000 0 0		
Balance due Current year's excess expenditure		66,160 14 9 9,632 11 0	
Balance due by the State		75,793 9 9	
ADJUSTMENT.			
Last year's balance	12,408 5 0		
Income of Sumbat 1951	89,749 1 0		
Recovered during the year	91,650 12 6		
Remission	1,105 7 0		
To be recovered in the next year	9,401 2 6		

KHERWARA;
The 1st April 1896. }

E. D. F. BIGNELL, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Political Supdt., Hilly. Tracts, Meywar.

Statement shewing the number of shops and value of goods brought to the Baneswar Fair in Sumbat year 1952 A. D. 1895.

		R	a. p.
Number of shops	.	579	
From Bombay	.	57,300	0 0
Pertabgarh	.	51,520	0 0
Guzerat	.	6,500	0 0
Rutlam	.	57,300	0 0
Jawad	.	41,100	0 0
Miscellaneous	.	7,550	0 0
Value of drugs	.	2,21,270	0 0
Copper and brass utensils	.	8,350	0 0
Jewels of gold and silver	.	2,550	0 0
Provisions	.	400	0 0
Sweetmeats	.	1,875	0 0
Earthen pots	.	875	0 0
Cotton	.	225	0 0
Brass anklets	.	2,850	0 0
Tobacco	.	1,000	0 0
Cocoanuts	.	35,700	0 0
Leather	.	1,650	0 0
Lac bracelets	.	300	0 0
Purchase of bullocks	.	250	0 0
Miscellaneous	.	12,696	1 0
Ghee	.	1,500	0 0
		8,050	0 0
Total value of goods	.	2,94,541	1 0
Abstract.			
Goods sold	.	2,70,249	1 0
Goods remaining	.	24,292	0 0
TOTAL	.	2,94,541	0 0

KHERWARA; }
The 1st April 1896. }

E. D. F. BIGNELL, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Political Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

Return of cases instituted at Dungarpore from 1st July 1894 to 30th June 1895, showing the number settled and remaining.

MONTHS.	Number of criminal cases.	Number of civil cases.	Settled.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
July 1894	60	40	37	63	
August	87	65	73	79	
September	64	59	45	78	
October	50	59	48	61	
November	60	75	59	76	
December	61	72	53	80	
January 1895	79	24	45	58	
February	48	41	20	69	
March	39	11	22	28	
April	36	14	14	36	
May	50	23	29	44	
June	70	60	39	91	
TOTAL	704	543	484	763	

KHERWARA, }
The 1st April 1896. }

E. D. F. BIGNELL, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Political Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

No. 63-G., dated Kotra, the 24th March 1896.

From—Major E. R. PENNOSE, Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar,
To—The Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotra District for 1895-96.

2. The meteorological observations are as follows:—

Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month, with mean temperature	Coldest month, with mean temperature.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total rainfall.	Number of days rainfall.
77.05	May. 90.80	January. 63.50	19.58	35	22.12	60

3. The health of the district has been good.

4. There was no border Court this year. There are 106 cases pending.

5. As regards the kharif crop, the mukkee was considerably over the average, but the oorud, kodra, mal, samle and til did not realize expectations.

The rabi crop was spoilt by the total failure of the winter rains.

6. I spent altogether 44 days in camp in the districts of Oomria, Panur-wah, Aora, Aghna, and Jura.

(2)

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 2-P., dated Abu, the 25th April 1896.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. ABBOTT, Resident, Western Rajputana States,
To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Western Rajputana States for the year 1895-96.

During my absence at Abu as Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, Colonel J. H. Newill and Mr. A. H. T. Martindale officiated for me, the former from 1st April to 26th June 1895, and the latter from 27th June to 27th October 1895.

I was on privilege leave from 19th December 1895 to 17th January 1896, during which period Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Adams, Residency Surgeon, Western Rajputana States, held charge of the current duties of my office.

MARWAR.

SEASON, CROPS AND HEALTH.

2. Except in the Merta Parganah, where it was slightly over the average, though not timely, the rain was more or less deficient everywhere in Marwar; the fall was particularly small in the western parganahs of Sheo, Sankra, Shergarh, Phalodi, and the greater part of Malani, where both the grain and grass crops have been very poor, and scarcity prevails, which has necessitated the opening of famine relief works and led to the emigration of large numbers of cattle.

Influenza raged in November and December; there were a few cases of small-pox in these months, and a few scattered cases of cholera occurred in June and July and again in November.

ADMINISTRATION.

3. The State has had to mourn the loss of that very popular ruler, His Highness the late Maharajah Sir Jaswant Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., who died somewhat suddenly after a short illness on the 11th October 1895.

During his rule the progress of the Marwar State has been remarkable. At its commencement life and property were far from secure, the Jagirdars were discontented and defiant, the Courts did not command respect, business was in confusion, and there was an accumulation of debts. At its end, His late Highness left the State prosperous and happy in every way, with a largely increased revenue and a well-regulated expenditure.

Among the many benefits His Highness conferred on his subjects are the construction of lines of railway which have already saved the State from a grain famine, and have proved particularly profitable undertakings, the damming of the Luni river by the Jaswant Sam and bundh, which not only protects a large area by direct irrigation, but has also raised and sweetened the well water in villages on both sides of the river below for about 100 miles, the improvement in public health by the spread of vaccination, the increase in the number of dispensaries, and the provision of a better drinking water-supply at Jodhpore, the arrangements come to with the Jagirdars, whereby their sympathies have been enlisted in the cause of law and order, and they

have become loyal supporters of the administration, the greatly improved efficiency of the Courts and Police, and the steady and successful efforts to settle down the members of the criminal tribes which have resulted in the great diminution of violent crime against person and property, and the vast work comprised in the settlement of internal and external boundaries which was followed by the introduction of a survey land revenue settlement, now approaching completion. Maharajah Sir Jaswant Singh will be remembered by all, and more than has been mentioned above, as well as for his never-failing generosity, largeness of heart, and sympathy with all classes. He won the respect of all Rajputana, and his name was honoured far beyond its limits. No Prince could have better upheld the character of his house for unwavering loyalty to the Imperial Government; the two fine regiments of Imperial Service Cavalry raised by him are among the evidences of this honourable feeling.

The disappearance of this last of the best old type of Rajput Chiefs is a truly sad event for Marwar, Rajputana and the Indian Empire.

The late Maharajah has been succeeded by his only son, Maharajah Sirdar Singh, who is in his seventeenth year.

During his minority the administration continues in the experienced and able hands of Colonel Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Protap Singh, K.C.S.I., who has achieved so much during the $13\frac{1}{2}$ years he has been at the head of affairs.

Mahta Amrat Lal, Judge of the Diwani Court and Member of Council, died in July 1895, and his son Punja Lall was appointed as Judge in his place.

Singhi Surajmal, the able Superintendent of the Customs Department, died in December 1895, and was succeeded by his son Samirmal.

Mahta Ganesh Chand, Darogah of the Jawahirkhana, and Munshi Hamidulla Khan, son of the late Khan Bahadur Faizulla Khan, have been appointed Members of State Council.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

4. The Revenue for 1895-96 has been as under—

Revenue.								R
Ordinary	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	52,17,034
Extraordinary	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	7,06,572
TOTAL .								<u>59,23,606</u>

and shows a steady increase; the principal cause of increase in the ordinary revenue is said to be under the heads of "Sale of Raj salt," "Howala," "Railway" and "Rajasthan" (nazars, succession presents, etc.).

The abnormal increase in the extraordinary revenue is said to be mainly due to adjustment of accounts connected with the Jaswantsagar Tank.

The expenditure, which has been as below—

								R
Ordinary	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	50,01,154
Extraordinary	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	10,45,496
TOTAL .								<u>60,46,650</u>

has also increased, and is said to be principally due to the following causes :—

- (1) Payment of claims against the late Chief amounting to over two lakhs.
- (2) Adjustment of Jaswantsagar Tank account.
- (3) Repayment of Bikanir Railway loan by seven instead of three lakhs.

The estimates for 1896-97 are :—

<i>Revenue.</i>											<i>R</i>
Ordinary											49,50,600
Extraordinary											42,000
TOTAL .											49,92,600

Expenditure.

<i>Expenditure.</i>											<i>R</i>
Ordinary											41,73,000
Extraordinary											7,17,000
TOTAL .											48,90,000

The estimated expenditure makes provision for R1,60,000 to be spent on Famine Relief, and R2,00,000 in payment of other outstanding bills of the late Chief.

COURTS.

5. The number of civil suits has slightly fallen, while that of criminal cases shows large increase over the previous year. Owing to the ill-health of the Joint Judges, the work of the Sardars' or Jagirdars' Court is reported to be heavily in arrears.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

6. The work connected with the classification of the members of the criminal tribes has not progressed satisfactorily.

Thirty-one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine acres of more land has been granted during the year, which, added to the holdings of the previous year—viz., 196,082,—gives a total of 227,921 acres now under cultivation. The number of leases granted is not exactly known. Some of them were examined by me during my cold weather tour.

CRIME AND POLICE.

7. I regret to have to report a considerable increase in the number of dacoities and highway robberies as compared with last year, which, however, it must be remembered, was an exceptionally good year. The number of the former has risen from 4 to 17, and of the latter from 44 to 65. This is partly due to scarcity, and partly to the presence of one or two determined bands of outlaws (one of which has lately been disposed of), and in part to the still inefficient state of the police. The force has been slightly strengthened, but more is required.

JAIL.

8. The trained Darogah, whose services were obtained in October 1894 from the Bengal Government for one year, is to remain for another year.

A female hospital has lately been added to the jail, and several other wants have been met.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

9. The settlement of the Marwar-Jeypore border has just been speedily and very satisfactorily completed by Major Jennings. Owing to scarcity it has not been possible to demarcate the Marwar-Jeysulmure border yet.

LAND REVENUE.

10. The land revenue, notwithstanding unfavourable season, shows a slight increase over the realizations of the previous year, as well as the budget

estimate. This is reported as due to improved supervision and the introduction of the survey settlement.

LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

11. The progress of the survey settlement, though somewhat retarded by Rao Bahadur Pandit Sukhdeo Prashad being much occupied with other matters consequent on the death of His Highness the late Maharajah, has steadily advanced, and it is hoped that next year will see its completion.

The assessments provide for liberal remissions where required, and in four parganahs where scarcity was felt, they have been granted in amounts varying from 14 to 29 per cent. of the demand.

The introduction of the settlement was threateningly opposed by the Bhomias of certain villages of the Godwar district, but being met by a timely show of force and conciliation, the opposition subsided.

FOREST.

12. This Department continues to prosper under the able management of Lala Gokal Das.

Lac industry has been introduced. Natural reproduction is making satisfactory progress, but artificial sowings have failed owing to scanty rainfall. The question of the settlement of the forest rights of the Grassias is receiving due attention.

RAILWAY AND PUBLIC WORKS.

13. Mr. Home was absent on special leave from the 17th June to 27th October 1895, during which time Mr. Gabbett officiated for him as Manager of the Jodhpore-Bikanir Railway.

The percentage of net earnings has gone up from 8.87 to 10.11, owing to increasing passenger traffic and considerable import traffic in grain caused by scarcity in Bikanir, Jeysulmere, Malani and Nagore. With the approval of the Government of India, the Durbar is now starting the earthwork of the Balotra-Shadipali line as a famine relief work.

The Chopasni Tank is now complete. It has cost Rs 1,53,405. The Jaswantsgar Tank, which is also complete, has cost Rs 8,89,641, including canals. Both these tanks received very little water owing to scanty rainfall.

CUSTOMS.

14. The customs revenue has fallen from Rs 12,14,778 to Rs 10,39,478, owing to diminished imports. The customs tariff has undergone a few changes, the important ones being increased duty on hemp, drugs, and English wines, and a duty on a sliding scale on silver, varying with the ruling price of silver at Bombay.

ABKARI.

15. The number of stills has been reduced from 153 to 123, while the number of licensed shops has increased from 145 to 152.

SALT.

16. The relations between the Salt Department and the Durbar officials Sambhar have improved.

EDUCATION.

17. Six students of the Jodhpore Durbar High School have gone up for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University. The Jaswant College has also sent eight candidates for the Intermediate Examination.

POST OFFICE.

18. Letter boxes have been placed in two more villages. No new post offices have been opened.

MALANI.

19. Owing to scarcity the Resident has not been able to visit Malani this year.

The Durbar Superintendent, Pandit Madho Prashad, has conducted the civil and revenue administration satisfactorily.

There were 1 dacoity and 5 highway robberies against only 3 highway robberies in the previous year. The number of thefts has also largely increased, *viz.*, from 48 to 83.

IMPERIAL SERVICE CAVALRY.

20. Colonel Melliss inspected the Cavalry in December 1895. The Snider carbines have been replaced by the Henry Martini.

The services of the Cavalry were offered by the Durbar for the Chitral Expedition, but it was not found necessary to utilize them.

Two squadrons of the Cavalry were sent out to the Sindh border to co-operate with the Sindh Police in hunting down the "Hur" outlaws, and their presence effectually prevented the escape of any in the Marwar direction.

SIROHI.

21. Fever prevailed after the rains, and there were a few cases of cholera in June and August; otherwise the general health was good. The rainfall was much below the average and untimely, the kharif crops therefore suffered much.

22. The revenue and expenditure for 1894-95 are—

	<i>R</i>
Revenue	2,83,562
Expenditure	3,49,013

The decrease in the revenue is chiefly due to falling off in the land, customs, and opium revenues. The large increase in the expenditure is ascribed to numerous causes, the chief being the purchase of jewelry and tents, expenses connected with boundary settlement, construction of public works at Abu and Sirohi, and the betrothal of the Baiji Sahib.

23. The services of Mr. Milap Chand were dispensed with in December 1895, owing to his inability to cope with the Jagirdars, and Singhi Jawahir Chand was re-appointed as Dewan in his place. Since this change the relations between the Jagirdars and the Durbar have much improved, only one Jagirdar—that of Magriwara—being still out.

This frequent change of Dewans must hamper the administration and affect the financial management, and this has been pointed out to His Highness.

Raj Sahiban Tej Singh has resigned, and a Muhammadan from North-Western Provinces, named Nurul Hasan, has been appointed as Judicial Officer.

24. The Officiating Resident, Mr. Martindale, visited Sirohi in August 1895. The Resident passed a fortnight in the Sirohi District, halting at the capital for four days, and discussed several matters of importance with the Chief and the Dewan.

25. There were only one dakaiti and two highway robbery cases during the year.

26. The Forest Conservancy at Abu is making fair progress under Forest Officer Beli Ram, and Colonel Roberts, the Magistrate, continues to take great interest in the matter. Sowing and planting have made fair progress, while the results of coppicing have been satisfactory. It is reported that *wallar* cultivation has been discontinued all over Mount Abu at some loss to the State revenues. The expenditure far exceeded the revenue. Steps have been taken to improve the Forest Conservancy in the principal parganahs of Sirohi.

27. As in Marwar, a duty on a sliding scale has been fixed on silver. The customs tariff for Abu has undergone a complete change, by which only a certain limited number of articles brought to Abu will be liable to tax.

28. The Sirohi-Meywar border line was settled by Colonel Percy Smith and Captain Penrose, and some important boundary disputes have been settled by His Highness the Maharao and Singhi Jawahir Chand, the present Dewan.

JEYSULMERE.

29. The general health was good, except that influenza prevailed for a short time.

The rainfall was very scanty, and consequently the kharins, tanks and wells received little or no water. Except in the more-favoured parganahs of Báp, Nokh, Lakan and Myájlár, there was hardly any cultivation or grass crop; large numbers of cattle with their owners had therefore to leave the country for Sindh or Marwar in search of water and fodder, and it was found necessary to open famine relief works.

30. Owing to bad seasons the revenue has fallen from R2,22,535 to R1,81,277, while the expenditure has slightly increased, *viz.*, from R1,21,222 to R1,28,745.

The Jabalpur loan has been further reduced by over R41,000, and nearly R29,000 has been spent on the construction or improvement of kharins.

31. Thakur Rajwi Sheodán Singh, the ex-claimant of the Jeysulmère gadi, has been permitted to reside in Jeysulmère, conditional on good behaviour.

32. The young Maharawal joined his mother at Dungarpore from Ajmere before returning to Jeysulmère from the College for the summer vacation.

33. Thakur Sultan Singh of Nachna and Jawahir Singh of Dudhu have joined the Mayo College. There are now four Jeysulmère boys at the College, including the young Chief.

34. A section of the Mahesri community who have been causing the administration some trouble by disregard of the Durbar authority are now showing a better spirit.

35. The duty on silver has been reduced from 8 to 4 per 100 tolas, to be again increased proportionately as the price of silver falls.

36. The administration of Dewan Jagjiwan, Rai Bahadur, continues to merit approval.

MEDICAL AND VACCINATION.

37. Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel A. Adams held charge during the year, but was absent on privilege leave in England from the 26th July to the 13th October 1895.

The registration of births and deaths has made fair progress in Jeysulmure, the returns of which State are considered more reliable than those of Marwar and Sirohi, where also something in this direction is being done.

The construction of the sanitary tramway for Jodhpore, which has been too long delayed, it is hoped, is about to be taken in hand.

A new dispensary has been just opened at Bali, the head-quarter of the Godwar parganah.

Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel T. Hendley, C.I.E., inspected the dispensaries and jail at Jodhpore in January 1896. The Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, also inspected the jail and the Hewson General Hospital.

38. Vaccination has made satisfactory progress in all three States. In Marwar, where the staff of vaccinators is up to the requirements, there is now only a small percentage of the children unvaccinated, and this had a marked effect in mitigating the epidemic of small-pox, which overrun the country during the last cold weather.

In Sirohi much useful work has been done during the year, and small-pox has been kept in abeyance both on Abu and at Abu Road. More vaccinators are, however, required for this State.

Most of the children in Jeysulmure city have now been well vaccinated, and vaccination is being extended in that State as far as the finances will admit.

TOUR.

39. The Resident, owing to ill-health and absence on leave, was only 63 days out on tour in Jeysulmure, Sirohi, and the Marwar parganahs of Jodhpore, Pachbadra, Bilara, Pali, Jalore, Godwar, Sojat and Jaswantpura, and spent 119 days at Abu.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

40. As already noted His Highness Maharajah Jaswant Singh, G.C.S.I., died after a short illness on the evening of the 11th October 1895, at the age of 57, and was succeeded by his son and heir Maharajah Sardar Singh, who is in the seventeenth year.

41. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on Pandit Sukdeo Prashad for his valuable services to the Marwar State.

42. The Chiefs of Oodeypore, Jeypore, Bikanir, Kotah, Bundi, Kishengarh, Dholepore, Jeysulmure, Patiala, Rutlam, and Sailana, and the uncle of the Gaekwar Chief visited Jodhpore; also the Rajahs of Khetri and Sikar, and the Rao of Masuda.

The Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, visited Jodhpore in March 1896.

43. The young Maharajah, accompanied by Colonel Sir Pratap Singh, paid a short visit to Rutlam to take part in the wedding of the sister of the Rutlam Chief.

44. Dr. Lethbridge, General Superintendent of the Thaggi and Dacoity Department, visited Jodhpore and discussed with the Durbar and the Resident the question of the establishment of a Departmental Agency at Jodhpore.

45. The Trevor Cattle Fair and the Pigsticking Tournament were open from the 25th to the 30th March. Owing to the impending scarcity and the death of the late Chief, the fair was not so well attended as the first one.

Statement of the number and nature of cases adjudicated by the Marwar Court of Vakils during the year ending 31st March 1896.

PERIOD.	Dacoity.	Dacoity with wounding.	Dacoity with murder.	Highway robbery.	Highway robbery with wounding.	Highway robbery with murder.	Theft.	Theft with wounding.	Theft with murder.	Murder.	Kidnapping.	Extortion.	Arson.	Poisoning.	Recognition of cattle.	Burglary.	Forlorn confinement.	Miscellaneous.	Injury.	Theft of cattle.	Total.
	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	1	4	15	
Quarter ending—																					
30th June 1895	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	1	1	15
30th September 1895	...	1	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	7	...	7	84
31st December 1895	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	6
31st March 1896	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	5
TOTAL	3	1	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	7	...	7	84

H. B. ABBOTT, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Statement showing the working of the Marwar Court of Vakils during the year ending 31st March 1896.

AGENCY.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases investigated during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Total amount of decrees and fines.	APPEAL TO HIGH COURTS.					
							Remaining at the close of the last year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	
Western Rajputana States Residency	17	25	42	34	8	R a. p.	203 4 0	2	3	5	...	3 2

H. B. ABBOTT, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Statement of crimes in Malani.

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	1898.	1899.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	REMARKS.		
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2 persons convicted.		
Highway robbery	4	4	2	5	8	3	3	5			
Murder	1	1	4	1	2	1	1	...			
Cattle theft	100	111	120	131	80	67	83	79	32 persons convicted.		
Other theft	63	74	61	54	41	56	48	83	22 persons convicted.		
TOTAL	168	190	187	192	132	126	135	168			

H. B. ABBOTT, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

(3)

JEYPORE RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 76-G., dated Jeypore, the 20th April 1896.

From—Colonel V. E. LAW, Resident at Jeypore,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

I have the honour to forward the Annual Report of this Residency for the year 1895-96, during nearly the whole of which period I held charge, having relieved Colonel W. F. Prideaux, C.S.I., on the 29th April 1895.

JEYPORE.

2. The usual statement of the rainfall is attached as Appendix A. The total registered at the Capital was 23.25 as compared with 30.70 for 1894-95, and an average fall for fifteen years of 26.20. Owing to this scantiness the outturn of both the autumn and monsoon crops has been below the average, and there was a consequent rise in the prices of food grains, but no appreciable distress in any portion of the territory. Fodder for cattle was also sufficient.

IMPORTANT EVENTS.

3. The only event of any importance occurring during the year under report was the addition of two guns to the salute of His Highness the Maharaja granted to His Highness in the *Chitral Gazette*. I need not say that the Maharaja fully appreciated the honour thus conferred on him.

His Highness visited Jodhpore, Kishengarh, Hardwar and Bindraban during the year.

RELATIONS WITH FEUDATORIES AND NEIGHBOURS.

4. Very soon after my arrival in Jeypore last year, I saw that one of my chief cares would be to endeavour to bring about a more satisfactory feeling between the Durbar and its two most powerful feudatories, the Rao Raja of Sikar and the Raja of Khetri. There are, as the Agent to the Governor-General is aware, many points of dispute between them. Negotiations are proceeding, but their differences are of very old date, and are such as cannot be settled off-hand. Still, if both parties will only show themselves amenable to reason, I have some hope that matters may be settled without reference to the Government of India.

The Thakur of Surajgarh in Shekhawati gave some trouble. The Durbar had given a case against him, in which Thakur Hari Singh, of Niradhun, had claimed the ownership in istamrar of certain lands in the Surajgarh estate, and had ordered the defendant to put the plaintiff in possession. As he evinced no inclination to obey, the Durbar sent their Nazim to seize two of his villages, but the Thakur's men showed front, and the opposing forces remained watching each other for a considerable period of time, during which the Durbar appointed a new Commander-in-Chief and made preparations for a campaign. Fortunately, however, the Thakur yielded in time to good counsel, and the expedition into Shekhawati was countermanded. He was eventually fined in the sum of Rs 1,000, and his villages were released from attachment.

It was mentioned in last year's Annual Report that attempts to bring the long-pending dispute with the Bhumias of Udaipurwati to a satisfactory termination had failed owing to their having declined to lay their grievances before the tribunal appointed to investigate them. Since then it was determined

that the Committee should proceed without them, and they eventually sent in a report giving their decision in the matters submitted to them and making certain recommendations on their own account. So far as the enquiry went, the conclusions arrived at by the Committee seemed fair—they certainly gave a measure of relief to the Bhumias—and though containing some provisions not very palatable to the Durbar, were accepted by the Jeypore authorities. The Bhumias, however, I regret to say, were not all as grateful as the Durbar would have wished, and though a majority of them paid their tribute, some of the old ringleaders still held out for more concessions. Two of these have since accepted the decisions of the Committee. I have not heard* from any

* A fresh petition has reached me since this was written.

of the remainder for some time, and I trust the trouble is now at an end.

ADMINISTRATION.

5. Among the members of Council described as newly appointed in last year's report, I would especially mention Munshi Bhawani Sahae as an official whose services are likely to be most useful to the State. He is the working member of the Revenue Department; he brought with him an excellent record from the North-Western Provinces, and if given sufficient scope and proper encouragement, will, I believe, be able to institute reforms in a direction that much requires them.

A change made among the high officials this year was the appointment of Thakur Hari Singh, of Naradhun, as Fauj Bakshi, in place of a gentleman who had hardly the necessary energy for the place.

EDUCATION.

6. The year under review was chiefly devoted to the working of a system introduced by the new Director of Public Instruction, who succeeded to the appointment in February 1895, and the results are said to have been very satisfactory.

Five primary schools at important district towns have developed into secondary institutions; more than ten indigenous schools, which hitherto imparted an irregular form of elementary education, are now recognized as primary institutions; and more than thirty private schools, both primary and secondary, have been established at the capital and in the districts.

At the close of the year there were 72 public institutions and 5,888 scholars, as against 154 institutions and 8,157 scholars for the previous twelve months, which shows a falling off by 82 and 2,269, respectively; but this decrease is accounted for by the stoppage of State grants-in-aid, and to the closing of 83 of previously established indigenous schools, which proved unfit as departmental institutions; while the strength and status of all the higher schools and colleges are said to have greatly improved. In addition to the above, there were 588 private institutions, with an attendance of 18,372 pupils, as compared with 472 schools and 13,747 students of the preceding year. On the whole, therefore, the figures show an increase of 36 schools and 2,356 scholars. Of the total number of pupils 23,694 were boys and 566 girls, or, reckoning at the usual proportion of 15 per cent. of the total population of the State of a school-going age, the attendance of boys and girls during the twelve months has been 10.68 and 0.29 per cent. respectively, or 5.78 of the total. The total expenditure was Rs 1,29,761, of which Rs 87,469 was from public revenues, and Rs 42,292 from private sources. No fees were exacted from the pupils.

The results of the public examinations have been satisfactory. Of the 13 students sent up for the B. A. degree, 7 were successful; and of the 25 and 34, who appeared for the Intermediate and Matriculation tests, respectively, 10 and 13 passed. In the examinations in Oriental languages also the results have been very satisfactory. Of 109 candidates sent up for the different tests, 74 were successful, some of them standing high in the order of merit.

I may mention here that during my recent tour in the north of Jeypore, some of the nobles promised to open new or to improve existing schools in their Thikanas, and measures will be taken in view to this being done. Jeypore certainly does its duty in the matter of education.

The usual statements, Appendices B, C and D, are attached.

TOURS OF RESIDENT.

7. The Resident was 45 days on tour in Jeypore and Lawa, and visited Kishengarh on three occasions. Unavoidable changes in the Agent to the Governor-General's plans compelled the cancellation of a proposed tour in the south of the State. There were no complaints of a very serious nature, and I have no reason to say that the people appeared otherwise than generally prosperous and contented.

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

8. There were no important changes in this Department during the year ending 31st December 1895. The area under reserve was 46,406 acres, the demarcated area 59,000 and undemarcated 76,005, and two new Chaukies were built. The revenue during the twelve months amounted to R22,144 and the expenditure to R12,794, which shows a net profit of R9,350.

JAILS.

9. The aggregate number of prisoners was—

Central Jail	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	243,136
District Jail	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	199,240

and the daily average—

Central Jail	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	666·13
District Jail	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	545·47

The health of the prisoners was very good, the total number of deaths being only 35. Two men escaped from the Central Jail, but both were recaptured the same day. Two out-door prisoners also got away, but one was re-arrested. The present Superintendent is on the eve of retirement, and arrangements are being made for appointing a capable successor.

PUBLIC WORKS.

10. The total expenditure for the year ending 31st December 1895 amounted to R8,48,432-13-1, which includes the sums of R1,53,434-13-11 spent on Irrigation works, and R59,440-9-5 on Miscellaneous Public Improvements. The total number of Irrigation works in the State was 138, including 2 in progress, and the total area irrigated 104,276 bighas, while the area under cultivation was 102,903 bighas. The sum realized as revenue was R2,55,526, which shows an increase of R7,861 over that of the preceding twelve months.

Among other projects now under consideration may be mentioned the Jeypore-Chambal Railway, the alignment for which was surveyed and reported

on by Mr. C. E. Croudace, M.I.C.E., in 1891. The Durbar have only recently decided on the construction of this line, and the sanction of the Government of India is awaited before commencing work. This line will form a link between the Rajputana-Malwa Railway at Jeypore, and the proposed Rutlam-Muttra system on the south. It is under contemplation to eventually extend the line in a northerly direction, which would divide the State into two almost equal sections, and to, perhaps, form a connection with the Rewari-Ferozepore Section of the Rajputana Railway at either Hissar or Sirsa. The direction, however, such a line would take would depend a good deal, among other things, on the alignment of the proposed Rewari-Kuchaman Road link, if the project to construct this section be ever sanctioned, and on whether a line from Hansi through Jhind and Karnal to Saharanpore, said to be in contemplation, become a fact or not.

I should mention, while speaking of Public Works in Jeypore, the recent departure of Colonel Jacob, the Superintending Engineer, on furlough for Europe. His off-reckonings are due next December when, under ordinary circumstances, his connection with Jeypore would terminate, but the Durbar, appreciating the immense benefit his services have been to the State, have applied for sanction to the retention of his services, and in the interests of His Highness the Maharaja and his people, it is to be hoped the necessary permission will be granted. During Colonel Jacob's absence, Mr. C. E. Stotherd, from the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway, officiates.

FINANCE.

11. The receipts for the year were Rs 65,27,577 and the expenditure Rs 52,02,517, while the estimated amounts for the same period were Rs 58,00,462 and Rs 57,89,239, respectively, which show an increase in actuals over estimates in income of Rs 7,27,115 and a decrease in expenditure of Rs 5,86,722. The savings for the twelve months was Rs 13,25,060. The following statement gives the receipts and expenditure for the past five years:—

	Receipts. Rs	Expenditure. Rs
In 1891	61,91,276	54,11,510
„ 1892	61,66,559	54,89,704
„ 1893	68,18,651	53,89,911
„ 1894	64,18,406	52,77,186
„ 1895	65,27,577	52,02,517

The receipts in the Customs Department were—

In weight	Mds. 1,116,549
„ value	Rs 8,83,711

as compared with 1,108,581 maunds and Rs 8,90,660 of the previous year.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF VAKILS.

12. The work done during the year 1895 is shown below:—

Cases from previous year	9
Admitted during the year	25
Cases disposed of	25
Pending	9

Forty persons were arrested and subsequently released, as there was not sufficient evidence to warrant their conviction. There were two cases of appeal to the Higher Court at Abu. The decision in one was confirmed and in the

other was amended. The claims for compensation amounted to R9,314-6-5, and the amount decreed was R697-5-0. The sum imposed as fines was R1,460.

As there were no cases of Thaggi or Dacoity disposed of by the Court during the twelve months, the usual appendix in connection with the operations for the suppression of these offences has been omitted from this report.

The usual tabulated statement of work done is attached as Appendix E.

CRIME.

13. No cases of *Sati* were brought to notice. In one of the district towns three offences connected with female infanticide were said to have occurred, but after careful enquiry, there were found to be no grounds for the report. Nine dacoities were committed in the State. In six cases a few of the persons charged with the offence were arrested and are awaiting trial, while efforts are being made by the local police to trace the rest of the criminals together with the stolen property. One case of counterfeit coining was also reported. The offenders were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The abstract of work done in the Courts during the year 1895 will be found in Appendix F.

TRANSPORT CORPS.

14. The strength of the corps on the 31st December 1895 was :—

Ponies	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	957
Carts	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	398
Officers, non-commissioned officers and men	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	610

The ponies have been since made up to their full complement of 1,000.

The establishment of officers, non-commissioned officers and men is fixed at 632. In the report for 1894-95 mention was made of the expeditious manner in which the Corps was despatched to Ferozepore and Nowshera *en route* for the front. It is now very satisfactory to note that it maintained an excellent spirit throughout its employment with the Chitral Relief Force. All ranks were on all occasions punctually up to time, and in all weathers did their duty cheerfully and promptly. The Inspecting Officer mentions that not a single article of Government property was lost while under convoy, and that the Corps justly earned a reputation for honesty and regularity. There were only 34 casualties among the ponies during the expedition. For his services in Chitral the Superintendent of the Corps was awarded the order of British India.

During his recent tour through Rajputana, the Agent to the Governor-General inspected the Corps and was satisfied with its management and interior economy.

I need not say how much His Highness the Maharaja is indebted to

* Since the above was written His Highness the Maharaja has made the handsome offer to add 200 ponies to the Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tate, the Inspecting Officer of the Corps, a great share of the commendation bestowed on which is due

to that officer's keen interest in all that relates to its efficiency and good name.*

SHEKHAWATI.

15. Much of my time on tour was spent in this part of the Jeypore State. Besides the Rao Raja of Sikar and the Raja of Khetri, the most powerful of the Shekhawat nobles, I visited at their Thikanas the Rao of Manoharpore, as well as the Thakurs of Danta, Nawalgarh, Mandawa and Surajgarh—all among the most wealthy and influential of the Shekhawats. The complaints made by the ryots were very few.

Sikar has got a good school, where English is taught in addition to Persian and Sanskrit, at his head-quarters, and there are less pretentious educational institutions in the towns of Ramgarh, Fatehpur and Lachmangarh. He has a capital dispensary with wards for in-door patients at Sikar itself, and is now going to start similar, though less commodious, institutions at Lachmangarh and Ramgarh. The Rao Raja has it further in contemplation to erect a new jail. I recently paid a visit with him to Ulwar, when, in view to institute improvements at home, he went round and investigated all the stud arrangements, and, keen on the subject of horses as he is, took much interest in all he saw.

The Raja of Khetri must be well known as a man of culture and progress. He has done a great deal for education. In the last English Middle Examination two boys, out of three who went up, passed in the 2nd division. This year in addition to five boys for the Middle, two boys are preparing for the Entrance Examination. There are already three dispensaries on the estate. A fine new building to replace one of more homely style was almost complete at Kotputli, when I was there on tour. The Raja has much improved the natural beauty of his chief town, and has recently built two fine tanks, one close to Khetri to improve the water-supply of its inhabitants.

There is a library at Khetri, of English, Sanskrit, and Vernacular works, containing between four and five thousand books.

MEDICAL.

16. The medical institutions of the States connected with this Residency will be treated on by the Residency Surgeon, but it is a pleasure to me to report that during my tour in November-December last, I was promised two new dispensaries by the Rao Raja of Sikar, and one each by the Rawal of Samod, the Rao of Manoharpore, head of the senior branch of the Shekhawats, and the Thakurs of Danta, Nawalgarh, Mandawa and Surajgarh. The Rawal, following in the footsteps of his worthy kinsman, Rao Bahadur Thakur Gobind Singh of Chomu, whose hospital and dispensary were the best I saw during my tour, is going to build something really superior. They are all, with one exception, in possession of plans specially designed by Colonel Jacob and Dr. Hendley, and I trust the buildings may be ready within a twelve-month.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT WORK.

16A. Major Jennings, who was deputed as Boundary Settlement Officer for Jeypore and the neighbouring States, personally settled on the Jeypore-Marwar border nine disputes, the total length of ground involved in which was over 15 miles, and in not one of which was there an appeal.

Six other Jeypore-Marwar cases, in a more or less unfinished state, and involving a length of border amounting to some 9 or 10 miles were, under this officer's auspices, finally decided by the motamids of the two States concerned.

Further, 25 more cases on this same boundary, the maps and papers connected with which, owing to certain discrepancies, were still unsigned, were, owing to Major Jennings' good offices, brought to a satisfactory conclusion. These cases, which necessitated the scrutinizing and comparing of voluminous documents and took up considerable time in their disposal, involved a length of border of over 30 miles.

The settlement of this long list of cases, which has been made to the complete satisfaction of both Durbars concerned, completes the delimitation of

the Jeypore-Marwar border from Kishengarh to Bikanir.

Major Jennings was still engaged on two Jeypore-Ulwar disputes, which were, however, practically settled on his departure to take up the appointment of Political Agent at Ulwar on the 14th April 1896.

Major Jennings successfully demonstrates the advisability of employing on boundary settlement work an officer of standing and experience.

HORSE BREEDING.

16B. In view to the improvement of the stamp of horse in this State, the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, has been for some time urging the advantage of the Durbar's purchasing a few good Arab stallions that would be at the disposal of Jagirdars wishing to have their mares covered, and I am glad to be able to report that His Highness the Maharaja this year gave his consent to the experiment being tried. Veterinary Colonel Queripel, who was commissioned by the Durbar to purchase the animals, was able to select four suitable Arab stallions at Bombay during the winter, and as soon as their quarters are ready for them, they will be established at four convenient centres. Meanwhile, they are being trained and have all covered at Babugarh.

KISHENGARH.

17. There were no events of special importance during the year, and His Highness the Maharaja only once left his territory, and that was on a visit of condolence to the Jodhpore Chief on the occasion of the death of his father.

18. It was noticed in the report for last year that the question of the introduction of the State Judicial Stamps into Fatehgarh, a fief of Kishengarh, was satisfactorily settled. The Raja was said to have consented to this arrangement in consideration of the annual payment of a sum, equal to the income hitherto derived by him from that source. The matter has, however, been held in abeyance, in consequence of the Raja's having failed to produce his accounts of such revenue.

19. Among other disputes between Kishengarh and its feudatory, Fatehgarh, existing for many years, was one relating to the ceremonial observances between the Maharaja and the Raja.

In 1888 this matter was settled amicably through the Resident (Mr. Henvey).

In 1894, however, the Raja objected to the interpretation placed by the Durbar on a rule previously agreed to as regulating the occasions on which supplies should be given to him and his followers during his visits to Kishengarh. Another point involved in the discussion was in respect of the limit of the Raja's aggregate attendance.

Colonel Prideaux was of opinion that this should extend to one and-a-half month during the year, and, as regards supplies, that the rules were correctly understood by the Durbar, and must be adhered to as thus interpreted.

The Raja continued obstinate, until the beginning of the current year, giving various excuses for delaying to obey the summons of the Maharaja to attend at Kishengarh. He performed this service, however, in January last. His Highness the Maharaja's long suffering with his refractory feudatory is worthy of much praise.

20. The relations with the neighbouring States have been satisfactory. The demarcation of the Sambhar-Kishengarh salt border is still pending.

21. The rainfall for the year, as registered at the capital, was 19.45, or some 6 inches below the average. The autumn and monsoon harvests were.

consequently poor, and the prices of food-grains were abnormal, but not sufficiently high as to cause distress. The fodder supply was insufficient, but the accumulations of previous years, made under the storage regulations of the State, helped to meet the deficiency.

22. No case of *Sati* or female infanticide was brought to notice. The number of criminal cases instituted during the twelve months was 1,468, as against 1,232 of the previous year, while on the Civil side the suits were 11,044 and 10,751 respectively. These figures do not include the cases instituted at Fatehgarh, the returns from which were not submitted. The work of the Civil and Criminal Courts has been satisfactory, the percentage of suits disposed of being 83 and 92, respectively, as compared with the average of 81 and 91 for the past five years. The average duration of cases was 25 days in the Civil and 22 in the Criminal Courts.

The usual statements (Appendices G and H.) are attached. The construction of the new jail, the site for which has been fixed outside city limits, has been taken in hand. The health of the prisoners has been good.

23. The condition of the State, financially, has again been satisfactory. The receipts for the year ending July 1895 were R4,09,868, and the expenditure R3,91,602. Including the balance of R2,36,695 left from the previous twelve months, the surplus was R2,54,961. The income was R4,222 less than that for 1893-94, but this was due principally to the bad harvests.

24. Ruled by a worthy Chief and under the able Dewanship of Rao Bahadur Syam Sundar Lal, who is always full of schemes, having for their object the development of the resources of the State, and the improvement of the condition of the people, the State of Kishengarh is doing well. Irrigation was extended at a cost of R31,243, and a further provision has been made in the budget for improvements in this direction. Three new schools and one dispensary were opened, and education has made some progress. The three limited liability companies alluded to in the previous report are working satisfactorily, and a new one (a ginning company) has been formed. The public health has been good.

LAWA.

25. There is nothing of importance to note in connection with this small chiefship. During my recent tour to the south of Jeypore, I visited Lawa and found everything satisfactory. There have been no complaints, and the general health has been good. The administration of the young Thakur with the help of his father has been all that is desirable.

The finances have also been in a very satisfactory state. The balances at the end of the year under review were:—

	R
In Government paper	30,000
At Lawa	21,296
With the Residency Treasurer	1,143

An irrigation work at an estimated cost of R8,651 is now under construction, not under the inspiration of the Residency, but on the Thakur's own initiative, and owing to his own laudable desire of improving his property.

I am about very shortly to recommend that the Thakur, who has attained the age of twenty-two years, and is a steady, sensible young man, should be given complete management of his estate.

Appendix A.

Total monthly and annual rainfall of the Jeypore State for 1895.

STATIONS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.	
Hindaun	1.64	0.18	1.01	0	0	0.28	4.90	9.11	0.93	0	0	0	0	18.05	11.56
Mohwa	1.21	0.16	0.93	0	0	0.96	4.38	3.67	0.18	0	0	0	0.07	0	34.26
Grungapore	4.85	0	0.53	0	0	4.84	2.60	16.09	5.35	0	0	0	0	0	14.66
Bandikoi	0.63	0	1.78	0	0	1.42	3.14	7.26	0.43	0	0	0	0	0	24.52
S. Madhopur	0.65	0.05	0.17	0	0	0.66	12.46	10.27	0.21	0	0	0	0.05	0	17.06
Dowsa	0.82	0.02	1.30	0	0	0.66	7.49	6.68	0.01	0	0	0	0.08	0	22.01
Talsot	0.85	0.02	0.32	0	0	1.28	6.12	18.86	0.16	0	0	0	0	0	20.48
Chatsu	0.95	0	0.30	0.02	0	0.45	7.37	11.19	0.20	0	0	0	0	0	20.83
U niyara	0.39	0.13	0.16	0	0	1.57	6.21	10.46	1.91	0	0	0	0	0	23.55
Jeypore	0.48	0.11	1.32	0.12	0.01	1.82	8.71	10.66	0.27	0	0	0	0.01	0	23.55
Sangamir	0.63	0.05	1.50	0.02	0	1.22	5.84	9.36	0.33	0	0	0	0.04	0	18.99
Malpura	0.54	0	0.75	0	0	1.14	8.02	8.95	0	0	0	0	0	0	19.40
Jhanjhunu	2.14	0.09	1.11	0.72	0	0.11	7.12	7.23	0	0	0	0	0.35	0	18.87
Sri Madhopur	1.25	0	0.18	0	0	2.23	16.72	5.01	0.05	0	0	0	0.15	0	25.59
Sambhar	0.67	0.06	0.35	0.57	0.06	1.27	4.87	8.30	0.34	0	0	0	0.10	0	16.59
Seekar	1.48	0	0.48	0.31	0	0.52	5.69	3.38	0.15	0	0	0	0.04	0	12.05
Khetri	1.75	0.32	1.14	0	0	0.60	4.72	6.41	0.15	0	0	0	0.25	0	15.34
Chirawa	2.25	0.29	0.53	0.24	0	3.97	2.36	6.94	0.03	0	0	0	1.00	0	17.61
Kot Putli	1.62	0.20	0.64	1.20	0	0.89	4.30	5.19	0.13	0	0	0	0.30	0	14.47
Chomu	0.34	0.02	0.94	0	0	3.90	7.09	8.89	0.68	0	0	0	0.38	0	22.24
Nim-ka Thana	2.31	0.11	0.79	0.27	0	1.86	8.39	11.47	0	0	0	0	0.08	0	25.28
Total	27.45	1.81	16.23	3.47	0.07	31.65	138.50	180.38	11.51	0	0.16	0	2.78	414.01	
Average	1.31	0.09	0.77	0.17	0.00	1.51	6.60	8.59	0.55	0	0.00	0	0.13	0	19.72

V. E. LAW, Colonel,
Resident.Jeypore;
The 20th April 1896.

Appendix B.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Jefferson State at the end of the official year 1895-96. For details, see Appendix C.

In these tables the two departments of the Oriental College and the several Collegiate schools are treated as separate institutions.

In these tables the two departments of the Oriental College and the several Collegiate The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

JEYPORE;
The 20th April 1896.

Appendix C.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Jeypore State for the official year 1895-96.

TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.												TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.											
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.									SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.									DIRECTED.		
English.		Sanskrit.	Persian Arabic.		Secondary.			Primary.			Rajput School.			School of Arts.			TOTAL.			DIRECTED.			ESTABLISHMENT.
R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	R	R	R	R	R
6,581	0	0	5,751	0	0	1,860	0	0	26,871	0	0	41,175	0	0	2,523	0	0	3,288	0	0	88,049	0	0
For males												For females											
...											
Total												Total											
117	8	3	59	14	6	30	0	0	12	8	0	97	13	0	36	2	0	4	5	7	7,112	36,872	1,29,761

Average yearly cost of educating each pupil found by dividing the direct expenditure by the average roll number of pupils.

Appendix D.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars attending them in Jeypore for the official year 1895-96.

JEYPORE;
The 20th April 1896.

Appendix E.

Statement of the number and nature of cases adjusted by the Jeyrore Court of Vakils during the year 1895.

Period.	Quarter ending—	TOTAL.									
		31st March	30th June	30th September	31st December	1	2	3	4	5	6
Dakatī.		•	•	•	•	1	2	1	1	1	1
Dakatī with wounding.		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Dakatī with murder.		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Highway robbery.		•	•	•	•	1	1	1	1	1	1
Highway robbery with wounding.		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Highway robbery with murder.		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Theft.		•	•	•	•	1	1	1	1	1	1
Theft with wounding.		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Theft with murder.		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Kidnapping.		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Murder.		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Attempt at theft.		•	•	•	•	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arson.		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Poisoning.		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Recognition of cattle.		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Burglary.		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Forgible confinement.		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Miscellaneous.		•	•	•	•	1	1	1	1	1	1
Criminal breach of trust.		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1	1	1
Theft of cattle.		•	•	•	•	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL.		•	•	•	•	1	1	1	1	1	1

Jeyrore,
The 20th April 1896.

V. E. LAW, Colonel,
Resident.

Appendix F.

JEYPORE COURTS.

Abstract of Cases for 1895.

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CIVIL SIDE.		CRIMINAL SIDE.	
Name of Court.	Number of suits pending at the close of the year.	Name of Court.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.
Tahsil Courts	82	Tahsil Courts	112
Nizamut, Jeypore	804	Nizamut, Jeypore	857
Do. Melipura	3	Do. Melipura	3
Do. Hindraun	33	Do. Hindraun	21
Do. Sonbhabar	19	Do. Sonbhabar	26
Do. Madhopur	12	Do. Madhopur	2
Do. Onguspore	2	Do. Onguspore	2
Do. Dosa	...	Do. Dosa	1
Do. Torawati	311	Do. Torawati	271
Do. Shekhawati	6	Do. Shekhawati	8
Do. Kotkinsim	3	Do. Kotkinsim	4
Do. Bandikoi	1	Do. Bandikoi	...
Total	1,194	Total	769
Mimetic and Court of Small Causes	345	Foujdarai	5
Adilat Dewani Appeals	42	Do. Naibat	1
	136	Appeals	156
Total	523	Total	162
Council appeals	177	Council appeals	517
GRAND TOTAL	1,976	GRAND TOTAL	1,614

JAYPORE,
The 20th April 1896.

V. E. LAW, *Colonel, Resident.*

Appendix G.

Comparative Statement of the working of the Civil Courts of the Kishengarh State for the last five years, viz., 1891-92, 1892-93, 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96.

JEPPORE,
The 20th April 1896.

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

Comparative Statement of the working of the Criminal Courts of the Kishengarh State for the last five years, viz., 1891-92, 1892-93, 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96.

No.	Name of Court.	Number of cases instituted.						Number of cases disposed of.						Number of cases that remain pending.						Percentage of cases disposed of to total number of cases.					
		1891-92. 1892-93.	1893-94. 1894-95.	1894-95. 1895-96.	1895-96. 1896-97.	1896-97. 1897-98.	1897-98. 1898-99.	1898-99. 1899-00.	1899-00. 1900-01.	1899-01. 1900-02.	1899-02. 1900-03.	1899-03. 1900-04.	1899-04. 1900-05.	1899-05. 1900-06.	1899-06. 1900-07.	1899-07. 1900-08.	1899-08. 1900-09.	1899-09. 1900-010.	1899-010. 1900-011.	1899-011. 1900-012.	1899-012. 1900-013.	1899-013. 1900-014.	1899-014. 1900-015.		
1	Durbur	33	30	37	52	37	19	11	18	46	19	14	10	10	19	10	19	6	18	58	37	49	88	63	90
2	Appellate Court	91	83	86	94	95	86	71	77	72	77	5	12	9	22	18	95	66	83	77	81	69	81	69	81
3	Sudler Foujdari Court	582	445	520	634	650	556	422	409	539	625	26	23	21	25	25	96	95	96	92	92	96	96	96	15
4	Court of Halkins (mutually)	412	333	420	522	571	398	311	398	402	519	14	22	22	30	62	97	93	94	94	86	86	86	86	86
5	Thikvaris	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	47	47
Total		1,118	801	1,033	1,232	1,468	1,059	815	992	1,149	1,294	59	76	71	83	174	95	92	93	93	93	93	93	93	22
		Average	1,154																						92

V. E. LAW, Colonel,
Resident,

JEWPORE,
The 20th April 1896.

(4)

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 1239-G., dated Bhurtpore, the 9th April 1896.

From—Lieut.-Colonel W. LOCH, Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana,
To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Eastern States Agency for the year 1895-96.

I assumed charge from Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Fraser, proceeding to England on special leave on the 12th April 1895.

BHURTPORE.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall at the capital during the year measured 20.70 inches as against 32.44 inches last year.

CROPS.

On account of the scantiness of the rainfall both the *kharif* and *rabi* crops have been much below the average. The price of food-grains has risen slightly, but agricultural stocks and fodder are abundant.

HEALTH.

The State has been quite free from cholera this year; but small-pox has prevailed during the last few months, resulting in the mortality of a considerable number of children.

EDUCATION.

A return of schools received from the Durbar is attached. Some improvement has been made in the Educational Department, especially in the Burtpore school, by appointing graduates as teachers. It will be seen that the total number of students in the various schools in the State is 5,383 as against 2,656 last year, and the annual cost is Rs 19,360-12-0.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

His Highness Maharaja Ram Singh, who was residing at Muttra, left for Mussoorie in June accompanied by Surgeon-Captain Brockman and remained there until October when he took up his residence at Dehra Dun.

In May last a riot occurred in the Kama district, which resulted in the death and wounding of several persons, the object being to release some prisoners who had been arrested on a charge of burglary in the Gurgaon District. Seventy men have since been arrested on the charge of rioting, etc., of whom thirty-five have been convicted.

In June several of the Palace ladies of Bikanir visited Kama, Deeg, and Burtpore on their return from Hardwar.

Rao Raganath Singh, brother of His Highness the Maharaja, joined the Mayo College in July, and has twice revisited Burtpore on short leave.

In August Colonel H. B. Abbott, Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, visited Burtpore.

In January of the current year the Imperial Service Cavalry and Infantry attended camps-of-exercise at Aligarh and Agra.

In March 1896 Mr. Crosthwaite, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, visited Burtpore for three days, and exchanged formal visits with His Highness the Maharaja who happened at the time to be at Burtpore.

On the 21st March His Highness, who had been permitted to visit his capital for one month, returned to Dehra Dun and re-visits Mussoorie shortly.

FINANCES.

A full report on the finances has been submitted, but to note briefly, the treasury contains 24½ lakhs of Government paper, and the Budget Estimate for the year on which we enter shows a balance credit of about R30,000.

JAIL.

There are 171 prisoners in the Jail at Sewar, of whom 9 are life-convicts. This does not include the under-trial prisoners confined in the jail whose number is about 56. Most of these are persons concerned in the riot case, and will, if sanction is accorded, be transferred to some jail in the British district, as the State jail has no accommodation for so large a number.

CRIME.

Two cases of dacoity occurred during the year, in which property valued at R224-13-6 was plundered.

A separate report on the working of the Thagi and Dacoity Department has been submitted, and it is therefore unnecessary to allude further to the subject.

ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of the State is carried on by the Dewan with two Sirdars in Council, Foujdar Debi Singh and Bakshi Raghbir Singh, who are only used as a consultative body, the whole being under the control and guidance of the Political Agent.

COURTS.

Statements showing the work performed by the various courts are attached.

TOUR OF THE POLITICAL AGENT.

I regret to say that I have had little opportunity for more than two short tours in the district. Now that the general administration is running smoothly I shall have more opportunities of getting into camp.

WILD CATTLE.

This is a question which has not been efficiently grappled with yet. Experiments have been made which have had no success, and in my opinion further action must be deferred until the other departments are working satisfactorily, and undivided attention can be paid to it. Each and all in the State are against any measures of protection that may be proposed, most from ignorance or inertness, a few from stupidity, natural or assumed. No other officer in the State, except the Political Agent, can successfully tackle the difficulty.

HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, AND VACCINATION.

This Department wants thorough reorganization in all three States under my charge, and no progress will be made until some medical officer capable of administration is appointed.

REARING OPERATIONS.

Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel Queripel, Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, visited the State in October last in connection with breeding

operations. It has been considered best not to undertake the formation of a breeding stud, but three Arab and one donkey stallion have been purchased, which are at present at Bhurtpore, but are shortly to be distributed at Deeg, Byana, and Bhurtpore. The Arab stallions and donkey stallion have been visited by several mares, and a good commencement has been made.

KEROWLEE.

SEASON.

The rainfall at the capital during the year was 22.9 inches against 39.45 last year, and the heaviest rainfall during the year, both in Kerowlee and the districts, was in August, after which very little rain fell and the crops suffered much thereby and are much below the average. The prices of food-grains were and are still heavier than usual.

HEALTH.

There was no cholera during the year, but small-pox prevailed for a few months. The general health of the public was good.

EDUCATION.

The usual return of the Maharaja's school at the capital is attached. It shows an average daily attendance of 200 boys against 215 last year. The Maharaja takes a great interest in the school as before.

JAIL.

The return received from the Durbar and attached to this report, shows the total number of prisoners to be 60, of whom 11 are life-convicts.

COURTS.

A statement showing the working of the Revenue, Criminal, and Civil Courts for the year is attached. Of 3,305 cases including 165 pending from last year that came before the Courts, 3,100 cases were disposed of, leaving 205 at the end of the year.

Munshi Mahomed Amanut Hosein, who was employed as Deputy Collector for some years, resigned the service while he was on leave, and his post has not yet been filled up by any trained officer.

ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of the State is carried on by His Highness the Maharaja with the aid of a Council.

FINANCES.

It appears that the total income from all sources, including the opening balance of R50,097-7-6 from last year, amounted to R5,08,541-11-6, and the expenditure under all heads to R4,77,081-1-6, leaving a closing balance of R31,460-10-0.

CRIME.

No cases of dacoity were reported during the year, nor were any offenders concerned in the dacoities committed last year apprehended. The attention of the Durbar has been invited to the want of success in the apprehension of criminals, and it is hoped some measures will be adopted to this end.

No case of infanticide occurred during the year, though one case was reported in December, but it was not proved to be true.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

His Highness the Maharaja had the honour of exchanging visits with His Excellency the Viceroy at Agra in October 1895.

DHOLPUR.

SEASON.

The rainfall during the year at the capital was 19.75 inches as against 30.63 last year. The year was not a good one and the crops have suffered much for want of rain. The heaviest fall during the year was 7.38 inches in the month of August.

HEALTH.

There was no epidemic, and the general health of the public was good throughout the year.

EDUCATION.

A return of schools received from the Durbar is attached. It appears there are five schools at the head-quarters of each tahsil and one at the capital. No improvement has been made in this institution yet, and the Durbar takes little interest in education.

JAIL.

A return of the Dholpur jail is attached. It shows that there are in all 115 prisoners, of whom three are life-convicts.

DISPENSARIES.

A return of dispensaries received from the Durbar is attached. Of a total number of 7,092 vaccination operations performed, only 472 proved unsuccessful. The annual cost of the dispensaries and vaccination staff is shown to be Rs 7,269.6.0. The new hospital remains still untenanted, and the want of proper medical supervision is required.

COURTS

The usual returns of the Civil, Criminal, and Revenue Courts are attached.

ADMINISTRATION.

Rai Bahadur Bishun Sarup Dewan, who has retired from Government service on pension, continues to carry on the administration of the State to my complete satisfaction. He gives all his energies to the State work and carries on his duties to the satisfaction of His Highness the Maharaj Rana.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The new public offices, which were commenced about three years ago, are nearly completed.

FOOD-GRAINS.

A comparative statement showing the prices current of the principal food-grains in the Dholpur city for the years 1894-95 and 1895-96 is attached. During the year under report the prices have risen on account of scantiness of rainfall.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

His Highness the Maharaj Rana resided for the greater part of the year away from Dholpur and remained at Ootacamund during the hot weather.

In August His Highness paid a visit of condolence to the young Maharaja of Mysore, and in March 1896 to His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore.

In August Colonel Abbott, Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, visited Dholpur, and in March last His Highness the Maharaj Rana had the honour of paying a private visit to Mr. Crosthwaite, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General at Bhartpur.

In October last the Maharaj Rana had the honour of exchanging visits with His Excellency the Viceroy at Agra.

Return of Schools in the Bhartpur State for the year ending 31st March 1896.

SCHOOL.	Number of Schools	DEPARTMENT AND ATTENDANCE.					Number of Teachers.	Annual expenditure.			REMARKS.
		English.	Persian.	Hindi.	Sanskrit.	Total attendance.		R	a.	p.	
Bhartpur School . . .	1	110	113	190	37	450	33	10,541	7	9	
Tehsili Schools . . .	12	47	488	1,282	...	1,817	40	3,497	1	0	
Halkabundi Schools . . .	91	...	223	2,893	...	3,116	86	4,912	1	6	
Visitor . . . .	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	410	1	9	
TOTAL . . .	104	157	824	4,365	37	5,383	160	19,360	12	0	

Statement showing the working of the Civil Courts of the Bhartpur State for the year ending 31st March 1896.

NAME OF COURT.	Description of cases.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Dewan of Bhartpur . . .	{ Appeal . . .	88	60	148	141	7
	{ Original . . .	14	146	160	158	2
Nazim of Bhartpur . . .	{ Appeal . . .	7	34	41	40	1
	{ Original . . .	45	695	740	651	89
Subordinate Courts, Bhartpur	Original . . .	5	443	448	407	41
Nazim of Deeg	{ Appeal . . .	19	94	113	105	8
	{ Original . . .	5	13	18	15	3
Subordinate Courts, Deeg	Original . . .	...	618	618	563	55
TOTAL . . .	...	183	2,103	2,286	2,080	206

Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal Courts of the Bhartpur State for the official year ending 31st March 1896.

NAME OF COURT.	Description of cases.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Dewan of Bhartpur . . .	{ Appeal . . .	101	90	191	182	9
	{ Original . . .	40	610	650	641	9
Nazim of Bhartpur . . .	{ Appeal . . .	3	17	20	20	...
	{ Original . . .	35	1,578	1,613	1,595	18
Subordinate Courts, Bhartpur	Original . . .	16	2,737	2,753	2,706	47
Nazim of Deeg	{ Appeal . . .	8	20	28	26	2
	{ Original . . .	64	972	1,036	979	57
Subordinate Courts, Deeg	Original . . .	...	2,072	2,072	2,005	67
TOTAL . . .	...	267	8,096	8,363	8,154	209

Average attendance of boys of the *Maharaja's School, Karauli*, for the year 1895-96.

Names of Department.	Present.	Absent.	Leave.	Sick.	Remarks.
English	38.226	12.521	8.683	4.970	
Persian	51.407	27.100	1.608	1.085	
Hindi	103.795	39.995	8.913	1.807	
Patwari	6.726	1.652	3.838	.784	
TOTAL . .	200.154	81.268	28.042	8.646	

Karauli Jail Return for the year 1895-96.

TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Remarks.
For life	10	1	11	
From 5 to 10 years	10	...	10	
From 2 to 4 years	15	1	16	
From 6 months to 1 year	20	3	23	
TOTAL . .	55	5	60	

Statement showing the working of the Revenue, Criminal and Civil Courts of the Karauli State for 1895-96.

NAME OF COURT.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
Revenue	95	1,291	1,386	1,293	93
Criminal	10	826	836	829	7
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	412	412	412	...
Civil	40	354	394	309	85
Execution of decrees	20	257	277	257	20
TOTAL . .	165	8,140	8,305	8,100	205

Return of Dholpur Schools for 1895-96 from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.

HEADS	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.				Number of Teachers.	Monthly expenditure.	Expenditure incurred during the year.
	In English.	In Persian.	In Hindi.	Total.			
1. Dholpur City School .	49	62	48	159	7	R 114 a. 12 p. 0	R 1,377 a. 0 p. 0
2. Bari Tehsili School .	....	26	40	66	2	22 8 0	270 0 0
3. Rajakhera . .	...	14	28	42	2	20 8 0	246 0 0
4. Kolari . .	...	...	18	18	1	8 8 0	102 0 0
5. Baseri . .	...	...	25	25	1	8 8 0	102 0 0
6. Angayi . .	...	...	23	23	1	5 8 0	66 0 0
TOTAL . .	49	102	182	333	14	180 4 0	2,163 0 0

W. LOCH, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Political Agent, Eastern State of Rajpulana.

Dholpur Jail Return for the Sambat year 1952, or A. D. 1895-96.

TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.	HINDUS.						MUSALMANS.						GRAND TOTAL.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	
For life	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
„ 17 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 15 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 14 „	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ 12 „	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
„ 10 „	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
„ 9 „	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
„ 8 „	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ 7 „	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
„ 6 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 5 „	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
„ 4 „	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
„ 3 „	29	1	..	..	..	..	30	2	..	..	..	..	2
„ 2 „	25	1	..	..	..	..	26	1	..	..	..	..	27
„ 1 „	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7
„ 6 months	22	..	1	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	23
Under 6 months	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
TOTAL	106	3	3	..	112	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	115

Annual Return of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Dholpur State for the year 1895-96

NAME OF DISPENSARIES.	Number of servants employed.	Out-door patients.	IN-DOOR PATIENTS.						Annual expenditure, including salaries, medicines, etc.
			Treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	
1. Dholpur Dispensary	9	12,386	15	12	...	2	1	...	4,207 3 0
2. Rajakhera	5	7,701	...	...	...	...	...	...	824 15 0
3. Bari	5	7,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	954 7 0
4. Jail	1	...	174	159	...	2	10	3	416 10 0
TOTAL	20	27,091	189	171	...	4	11	3	6,403 3 0
5. Vaccinating operations	6	6,620	successful;	472	not successful.				866 3 0
GRAND TOTAL									7,269 6 0

W. LOCH, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Political Agent, Eastern State of Rajputana.

Statement showing the work performed by the Civil Courts of the Dholpur State during the Sambat year 1952 or A. D. 1895-96.

NAME OF COURT.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1. Dewan of Dholpur	Appeals .	11	34	45	42	3
	Original .	14	34	48	29	19
2. Magistrate of Dholpur	Appeals .	2	42	44	40	4
	Original	3	19	22	18	4
3. Subordinate Courts	Original .	88	549	637	540	97
4. Sir Muthra . . .	Original .	...	77	77	42	35
TOTAL	...	118	755	873	711	162

Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal Courts of the Dholpur State during the Sambat year 1952 or A. D. 1895-96.

NAME OF COURT.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1. Dewan of Dholpur	Appeals .	2	12	14	14	...
	Original .	1	1	2	2	...
2. Magistrate of Dholpur	Appeals .	...	3	3	3	...
	Original .	1	378	379	379	...
3. Subordinate Courts	Original .	17	608	625	603	22
4. Sir Muthra . . .	Original .	...	127	127	74	53
TOTAL	...	21	1,129	1,150	1,075	75

Statement showing the work performed by the Revenue Courts of the Dholpur State during the Sambat year 1952 or A. D. 1895-96.

NAME OF COURT.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1. Dewan of Dholpur . . .	Original .	19	484	483	463	20
2. Settlement . . .	Original .	489	487	926	583	343
TOTAL	...	508	901	1,409	1,046	363

W. LOCH, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Political Agent, Eastern State of Rajputana.

Comparative Statement of Prices-Current of the principal food-grains in the City of Dholpur during the year 1894-95 and 1895-96.

OF THE RAJPUTANA STATE FOR 1895-96.

	Monts.	1894-95.						1895-96.					
		Wheat.			Barley.			Jowar.			Gram.		
		Srs.	Cks.	Srs.	Cks.	Srs.	Cks.	Srs.	Cks.	Srs.	Cks.	Srs.	Cks.
April	•	•	•	•	•	17	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	29	6	29	6	80	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
May	•	•	•	•	•	18	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	12	26	9	30	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	•	•	•	•	•	18	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	4	28	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
July	•	•	•	•	•	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	5	22	7	27	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
August	•	•	•	•	•	18	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	10	27	14
September	•	•	•	•	•	18	5	27	9	23	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	27	3
October	•	•	•	•	•	18	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	27	0	22	8	27	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
November	•	•	•	•	•	17	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	25	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	22	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
December	•	•	•	•	•	15	10	21	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	5	22	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
January	•	•	•	•	•	15	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	0	18	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	20	15
February	•	•	•	•	•	16	0	22	7	19	7	22	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
March	•	•	•	•	•	17	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	22	8	19	3	23	3 $\frac{1}{4}$

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HAROWTEE AND TONK ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 151-G., dated Tonk, the 20th April 1896.

From—A. L. P. TUCKER, Esq., Political Agent, Harowtee and Tonk,
To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1895-96.

2. I took charge of the Tonk and Harowtee Agency on December 6th, 1895. Captains C. Pritchard and Pinhey, Major Bell and Mr. Berkeley held charge of one or other of the separate Tonk and Harowtee Agencies at different times in the earlier portion of the year under report.

3. The year, though not unhealthy, was not one of agricultural prosperity, Tonk and Shahpura suffering especially in this respect. In Shahpura scarcity has necessitated the opening of relief works as the year closes: in Tonk the State has not had to open relief works, but the failure of the rabi crops in Sironj has placed a considerable strain on the State finances. The State has to face a considerable deficit in Land Revenue receipts and to incur considerable unforeseen expenditure in providing Takavi. Efforts are being made to meet the strain from the current year's sanctioned budget without adding to the State's indebtedness. The Tonk State has been able to close its accounts for the year 1302 Fasli within six months of the date when that year closed (August 31st, 1895), and has simplified its position as regards debt by concluding the loan for Rs 1,84,000 sanctioned two years back.

In the revision of the settlement a commencement has been made by the examination of some fifty villages in the Tonk Pargana, with a view to their re-assessment. The holders of land on privileged tenures are being classified and systematically dealt with. The work at the outset is laborious and difficult, but when first principles have been settled and a systematic method of treatment has been brought into operation, I hope to be able to report progress in this important matter with more rapidity. The survey of a railway through the Chabra Pargana in Tonk was sanctioned and started towards the close of the year.

The extension of Colonel Thornton's rules in the Mina Kherar is another matter to which I have given considerable attention.

The separate annual report for 1895, dealing with dacoity in that year has furnished a fairly satisfactory record for the year on that head.

4. I now subjoin detailed reports under the following heads:—

- I.—Deoli,
- II.—The State Court of Vakils,
- III.—The Mina Kherar,
- IV.—Bundi,
- V.—Tonk, and
- VI.—Shahpura.

I.—DEOLI.

The rainfall at Deoli was short, amounting to 20.78 inches against 33.37 in the previous year. Public health was good, no outbreak of cholera having been reported. An outbreak of small-pox occurred at the close of February 1896, three cases proving fatal: the epidemic, however, had ceased by the close of the year. Vaccinations performed by the Agency Vaccinator numbered 319. The Agency Hospital and Charitable Dispensary received

335 in- and 6,450 out-patients in the year. The number of major and minor operations performed was, respectively, 66 and 329.

It has been sought to improve the income of the Charitable Dispensary in the course of the year, in order to increase its usefulness, and certain of the States that subscribe to its maintenance have been asked, with the Agent to the Governor-General's permission, to increase their subscriptions.

II.—THE COURT OF VAKILS AT THE HAROWTEE AND TONK AGENCY.

The Court of Vakils had 30 cases for disposal, of which 23 were decided and 7 were pending when the year closed. Appeals in 10 of these cases were lodged in the Higher Court: in 4 cases the Lower Court's order was confirmed, in 3 it was revised, and in 3 appellate orders were awaited when the year closed. The cases disposed of in the year are classified as follows:—

Murder	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Highway robbery without aggravating circumstances	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Theft	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Cattle lifting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Dacoity	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Burglary	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Miscellaneous	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
												TOTAL
												.
												23

III.—THE MINA KHERAR.

The condition of the Mina Kherar continued tranquil and satisfactory, no robberies or dacoities having been reported therefrom. The crops in the Jeypore Kherar were not so good as usual, but the Meywar Kherar had a good rabi crop, and the area under cultivation expanded considerable. Cattle suffered from cow-pox. The revised system of relaxed control over Minas of good character, introduced by Lieutenant-Colonel Thornton, worked excellently in the Meywar Kherar. It was introduced into the Jeypore Kherar also at the close of 1895, and is now in operation, so far with good results. The introduction of a similar system in the Bundi Kherar is under discussion with the Durbar, whose reply had not been received when the year closed on March 31st, 1896.

IV.—BUNDI.

His Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi enjoyed good health throughout the year. In October 1895 His Highness visited Jodhpore. The Agent to the Governor-General visited Bundi in January 1896. The personnel of the high officials in the State was unchanged.

2. *Rainfall and Crops.*—The rainfall, 22.25 inches, was deficient and untimely, while the cold weather was unfavourable to the rabi crops. The outturn of produce was estimated at ten annas to the rupee only.

3. *Public Health.*—The year was healthy. The number of patients treated at the Bundi Dispensary was as follows:—In-patients 83; out-patients 4,145. The number of vaccinations effected was 243, of which all, save 9, were successful. An additional vaccinator was appointed towards the close of the year. The people of Bundi are afraid of vaccination and averse to it, hence its extension is necessarily slow.

4. *Crime and Police.*—The number of dacoities reported in 1895 was seven, one of which, however, was struck off on investigation.

5. *Criminal Justice.*—Criminal cases for disposal in the State Courts numbered 1,778. Of these 1,570 were disposed of. The number of prisoners in the State Jail at the close of the year was 57.

6. *Civil Justice.*—Cases for disposal numbered 713, of which 519 were disposed of.

7. *Finance.*—The State income for Sambat 1951 amounted to R7,55,323; the expenditure totalled R7,09,202. Customs duties, which form a large source of revenue, amounted to R1,80,267. Receipts under this head fell off owing to the decreased export of linseed and til caused by the poor season.

8. *Public Works.*—The State expended R11,000 on metalling the road to Deoli. A bridge was constructed on the Kotah road, and preparations made for metalling a portion of it in 1896-97.

9. *Education.*—The pupils at the Bundi High School numbered 130, one of whom passed the Middle Class examination. Boys under instruction at village schools numbered 122.

10. *Boundary disputes.*—The erection of pillars on the Bundi-Bhains-rorgurh-Balwan boundary was taken up under Captain M. A. Tighe, Boundary Settlement Officer, whose decision on the Bundi-Balwan boundary was received as the year closed.

The erection of pillars on the Bundi-Jeypore boundary was proceeded with by motamids appointed by the two States.

V.—TONK.

His Highness the Nawab of Tonk enjoyed good health throughout the year. His Highness's father, the ex-Nawab Muhamad Ali Khan, died at Benares on August 9th, 1895. The Agent to the Governor-General visited Tonk in February 1896.

2. *Rainfall and Crops.*—The rainfall in the Tonk Pargana was scanty, and both the kharif and rabi crops were indifferent. In Sironj the early rainfall was heavy, but the later rain on which the rabi crops depend failed altogether. High prices prevailed in 1895-96 in both these parganas, and in Sironj the failure of the rabi crop caused a scarcity, which has considerably embarrassed the State finances in the year 1303 Fasli (September 1st, 1895, to August 31st, 1896) now current. In the other parganas the rainfall was more copious and the crops better.

3. *Public Health.*—The year was healthy as a whole. In September 1895 an outbreak of cholera in Pirawa caused 111 deaths. The town of Tonk suffered in May and September 1895 from outbreaks of fever and small-pox. The State medical institutions, which include a hospital for females and a dispensary at Tonk and dispensaries at Nimbahera, Pirawa, Chabra and Sironj, treated 37,717 out and 423 in-patients in the year. The number of vaccinations effected was 6,916, these operations being successful in ninety-eight cases in the hundred.

4. *Crime and Police.*—Only one dacoity was reported as having occurred in Tonk in the calendar year 1895. This was a case of the plundering of a tonga on the Jeypore road, not far from Tonk. The offenders have not yet been traced. An additional police outpost was established in Nimbahera. The Durbar's attention has been drawn to the accepted rules regarding the management of criminal tribes in times of scarcity in connection with the Sironj Moghias.

5. *Criminal Justice.*—The various criminal courts of the State dealt with 2,403 cases, disposing of 2,388. Heinous cases under trial numbered 318. These include a case in which a Mahomedan was convicted of coining counterfeit British and other rupees in Tonk. He was convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, and to the payment of a fine of R500. The number of prisoners in the Jail at Tonk when the year closed was 139. The health of the prisoners was good, and the Jail well managed.

6. *Civil Justice.*—The Civil Courts of the State disposed of 1,721 cases. The number of suits pending at the close of the year was 298. The number of documents registered in the year was 373.

7. *Education.*—The State educational institutions include the Sadar Madrassah at Tonk and 12 other schools. The number of pupils under instruction at the close of the year was 895 boys and 75 girls. From the Sadar Madrassah three boys succeeded in passing the Entrance and three the Middle Class examination.

8. *Finance.*—The closed State accounts for the year 1302 Fasli, which ended on August 31st, 1895, showed a grand total of receipts, including opening balance and loans, of R16,94,521. The grand total of expenditure amounted to R16,47,624. On the receipt side, Land Revenue, R9,14,964, and Customs, R1,92,163, were the principal sources of revenue. On the expenditure side Allowances (R3,13,724), Army (R2,25,865), State charges (R2,01,792) and Civil Service (R2,99,474) were the main heads of disbursement. The total amount due by the State under its various debt heads when the year closed was R6,14,342. Details are given in the annexed appendix.

The budget for the current year, 1303 Fasli, was submitted to, and sanctioned by, the Agent to the Governor-General. In this year R1,57,200 is provided for the repayment of the States fixed loans. It has been necessary to revise this budget with a view to meeting an unforeseen deficiency of receipts under Land Revenue, amounting to R75,000, and an additional expenditure of R48,000 for the purchase of seed grain for cultivators in Sironj. The revision recommended does not interfere with the progress of the repayment of the State debts. The finances of the State were considerably disorganised in the year 1301 Fasli by a scarcity in Sironj, similar to that that has occurred in the year now current. The special debt account of that year and Sironj advance account of 1302 Fasli have recently been adjusted by a sanctioned 6 per cent. loan of R1,84,000.

9. *Land Revenue.*—The Political Agent entrusted with the revision of the land revenue settlement did not reach Tonk until the close of December 1895. Some progress has been made in the work, the Khalsa villages of the Sonwa Tahsil of the Tonk Pargana, in which the work to be done is specially heavy, having been examined with a view to the redistribution of the assessment, both over villages and individual holdings. The concurrent disposal of the terms on which privileged tenants may hold and the distribution of the area rightly held by privileged tenants is proceeding, and the pending questions regarding the State hunting preserves and birs are under examination. The work at the outset is difficult and heavy.

10. *The State Council.*—The Council disposed of 96 out of 146 judicial cases for disposal.

11. *Public Works.*—Rupees 15,000 were allotted for expenditure on the Sironj-Bamora road, to the desirability of the completion of which attention

has been drawn. In this connection it may be noticed that the Durbar has sanctioned the survey by British officers through the Chabra Pargana of a railway line projected from Guna in Gwalior to Bara in Kotah. The results of the survey are not yet known.

12. *Miscellaneous.*—Two boundary disputes in each of the parganas of Aligarh and Pirawa were settled by the State Motamids by agreement. It was arranged to dispose of the cases pending between Gwalior and Tonk in the Chabra Pargana in the same way. The disputes in the Mandawar village with the Jeypore Durbar were not settled.

VI.—SHAH PURA.

The Raja Dhiraj and all the members of his family enjoyed excellent health throughout the year. In the course of the year the Raja Dhiraj visited Bombay, Mount Abu, Fyzabad and Udaipur. The wedding ceremonies of the eldest daughter of the Raja Dhiraj with the Raj Sabib Aman Singhji of Wankanir in Kathiawar were celebrated at Shahpura in February 1896.

2. *Rainfall and Crops.*—The total rainfall of the year was 10.8 inches only against 40 inches in the previous year. The monsoon set in early in July, but a long break shortly afterwards seriously damaged the kharif crops, and the absence of seasonable later rain prevented the sowing of wheat and barley in the rabi. The tanks and wells were not properly filled, and the sowing of the rabi crops generally, except on the banks of the Khari and Mansi Rivers, was seriously interfered with. A scarcity thus resulted in the immediate neighbourhood of Shahpura itself, and relief works were opened in the last month of the year under report. The deficiency in the rainfall caused a scarcity of forage also, and it became necessary to indent on the stores of grass accumulated in the past two years. The Forest reserve scheme introduced in 1892-93 developed favourably in the year under report, several miles of waste lands being now reported to be covered with young trees that promise well. The price of food-grains, owing to the accumulation of stores of grain in the past two years, remained moderate in spite of the partial scarcity.

3. *Public Health.*—Public health was good, save for an outbreak of cholera that occurred in and near Shahpura in May 1895, when 79 attacks were registered, of which 22 proved fatal. The number of patients treated at the Shahpura State Dispensary rose from 12,054 in the preceding year to 14,828. The number of vaccinations of children performed was 1,433: of these 1,166 cases were returned as successful.

4. *Crime and Police.*—Two dacoities occurred within Shahpura in the calendar year 1895. In one of these one of the persons plundered died of the injuries received by him. The suspected parties were Sansias from Ajmere or Shampura, but so far they have not been traced, although a reward of R100 has been offered for the arrest of the guilty persons. In the other case also the offenders have not yet been traced. Attention has been paid in recent years to the Police Administration of the Chiefship, and a police Manual is under issue. The Chiefship continued to supervise its Moghia or Baori Settlements. Special precautions were taken for their protection during the scarcity with which the year ended.

5. *Criminal Justice.*—In the Lower Criminal Court the number of cases for disposal was 197: of these 191 were disposed of. In the Criminal Judicial Branch of the Court of Mahakma Khas, over which the Raja Dhiraj presides, there were 9 original cases for disposal: of these 8 were disposed of. Appeals

preferred numbered 19, and were all disposed of. The Jail is reported to be well kept and clean. The number of prisoners in jail when the year closed was 21, of whom 19 were males and 2 females. The males include 4 life-prisoners.

6. *Civil Justice.*—The original Civil Courts included one Civil Court and one Small Cause Court at Shahpura, while five Tahsildars exercised subordinate civil powers during parts of the year. In the Civil Court at Shahpura, there were 275 original suits for disposal, of which 250 were disposed of: in the Small Cause Court there were 181 original suits for disposal, of which 167 were disposed of. The total number of original suits pending in all Courts of original civil jurisdiction when the year closed was 46. In the civil branch of the Court of Mahakma Khas, there were 8 original suits for disposal, 6 of which were disposed of.

7. *Education.*—The total number of pupils on the roll of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Shahpura was 271. An Entrance Class was opened in the course of the year. Three boys passed the Middle Class Examination at Ajmere. The girls school at Shahpura had an average daily attendance of 20, and was reported to make fair progress. Fair progress is reported in the branch Hindi schools also.

8. *Finance.*—The last year for which the Chiefship's closed accounts are available at the time of the preparation of this report is Sambat 1951, which closed in July 1895. The receipts for that year, including a closing balance of R1,20,656, amounted to R4,03,345, Land Revenue R1,99,861, being the chief source of the year's receipts. The expenditure of the year amounted in all to R3,07,419, and the year closed with a balance of R95,926. The sum saved in the year and transferred to the Khas treasury was R23,070. Other expenditure in the year fell under the following heads:—Expenditure personal to the Chief, R80,061; State expenses, R99,108; Civil Establishment, R38,792; Police, R28,749; and Public Improvements, R37,637. The Chiefship is out of debt and maintains a Famine Fund, to which R2,000 are paid annually, and a portion of which was utilised in the previous year in the purchase of grain, now under issue to the labourers employed on relief works.

9. *Jagirdars.*—The jagirdars of the Chiefship duly performed their service during the year under report.

10. *Miscellaneous.*—The erection of a cotton press at Shahpura was commenced and nearly completed within the year. The internal Raj Dak continued to work satisfactorily.

Appendix showing the Tonk State debts as they stood at the close of the Fasli year 1302 (August 31st 1895).

1. Due to the Ajmere firm on account of the fixed loan and temporary advances made in 1301 and 1302 Fasli, interest and principal	R 3,97,376
2. Due to Rutlam firm	1,30,000
3. Special debts	18,300
4. Miscellaneous debts, including those entered in the lists of Captain Blair	73,666
GRAND TOTAL	6,14,342

A. L. P. TUCKER,

Political Agent in Harowtee and Tonk.

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* ULWAR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 1227, dated Ulwar, the 25th April 1896.

From—Major R. H. JENNINGS, R.E., Political Agent, Ulwar,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Ulwar Agency for the year 1895-96. As I was not in Ulwar during any portion of the year under review, I have written this report entirely from data supplied to me since my arrival, and so do not write from personal experience of any of the facts mentioned. It is not as complete as I would wish it to be, but as it was overdue before I arrived here, I submit it as it is, rather than delay it any longer. I hence trust any faults or errors noticed may be excused.

2. Major Pears held charge of the office of Political Agent throughout the year.

TOUR.

Owing to the scarcity prevalent in certain Tehsils, the Political Agent was obliged to considerably curtail his usual cold weather tour of inspection, and was only out 30 days, as compared with 63 in the preceding year. In this period he visited Bansoor, Behrar, Nimrana, Rajgurh and Luchmangurh.

PUBLIC EVENTS.

His Highness Maharaja Jey Singh, as usual, passed the summer vacation (May and June) of the Mayo College at Mount Abu. Before rejoining the college, however, he spent a few days at Ulwar.

Towards the beginning of September, His Highness had a severe attack of typhoid fever which confined him to his bed for about two months. This illness caused much anxiety for a time, but owing to careful medical treatment and nursing he made a good recovery. At the recommendation of his medical adviser, the Maharaja passed the period of his convalescence at Ceylon, where he stayed about six weeks. He returned to Ulwar on December 13th, 1895, much benefited in health by the trip.

HORSE AND CATTLE FAIR.

This fair, which is a new institution in Ulwar, was held on a site selected about three miles from the capital. It commenced on September 28th, and ended on October 5th, 1895. It was well attended, and 1,193 horses and mares and 2,689 cattle were brought to it. Of these, 269 horses and 1,232 cattle changed hands at an aggregate price of R59,525. Pegs, fodder, and earthen vessels were supplied free of cost by the State to the dealers. The management was excellent, and the fair was declared by Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel Queripel, Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, and the Remount Officers who attended it, to have been a complete success. This was in a great measure due to the untiring exertions of Rao Bahadur Munshi Balmokund Dass, Member of Council.

Colonel Mellis, Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops, visited Ulwar in December and January last and inspected the Imperial Service Troops.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel T. Hendley, Administrative Medical Officer, Rajputana, inspected in January 1896 the "Ulwar Sudder Dispensary" (which designation has since been altered to "Ulwar Hospital," as being more suitable), the Ulwar Jail, and the Lady Dufferin Hospital.

ADMINISTRATION.

The alteration in the administration of the State, noticed in the report of the previous year, in the matter of the distribution of work of the various departments among the four Members of the State Council, seems to have worked satisfactorily.

The services of Mr. A. D. Collis, Inspector of Police, Ajmere-Merwara, were lent to the State. He was appointed to be Superintendent of Police, Ulwar, with effect from April 1st 1895. Previously, the Police Department was under the immediate supervision of the Magistrate.

SEASONS AND CROPS.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall registered at the capital for the calendar year 1895 was 15.12 inches, and for the official year under report 14.90, as compared with 38.13 and 37.31, respectively, in the preceding calendar and official years.

RABI.

A larger area than that of the previous year was brought under rabi cultivation, *viz.*, 424,450 bighas, as compared with 416,730 in 1894-95, but the crop suffered from hail and frost and from high winds in some places, so that the outturn was below the average.

KHARIF.

Owing to scanty rains during the kharif, the area brought under cultivation was only 811,650 bighas, as compared with 900,566 bighas in 1894-95, and 9,22,566 in 1893-94.

The effects have been felt in certain tehsils, and grass and fodder are generally insufficient for the requirements.

TAKAVI.

The amount of Takavi advances made during the year was, as detailed below, Rs 11,734, against Rs 10,217 in the preceding year:—

Rs	
	9,430 as compared with Rs 8,365 in 1894-95 for Irrigation Works.
2,198	„ „ 1,836 „ „ for purchase of cattle
	for agricultural
	purposes.
106	„ „ 16 „ „ for seed grains.
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Total	11,734 as compared with Rs 10,217 in 1894-95.
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NEW SETTLERS.

The number of new settlers reported was 350, as compared with 448 in the preceding year. Of these, 112 are cultivators who had emigrated from the State during the famine of 1877-78 and have now returned.

EMIGRATION.

In consequence of the prevailing scarcity, 149 men emigrated from the Luchmangurh and Kathumar Tehsils to the neighbouring villages in the Bhartpur State.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

The construction of a metalled road, from the Kherli Railway Station to Kathumar, was started as a relief work. It has not been freely resorted to,

the number of men on the work on the last day of January, February, and March being 129,230, and 250, respectively, which shows that the scarcity had not, at any rate up to the close of the official year, been severely felt.

SETTLEMENT.

The settlement operations, commenced in the preceding year, have made comparatively fair progress, inasmuch as the maps and khasra of 9 out of a total of 12 tehsils were practically completed, and Jauch and Tartib work commenced, while the survey of two more was approaching completion towards the end of the year. It was, however, seen that the time had arrived when the services of an experienced British Settlement Officer were required, and so the services of Mr. Colvin, C.S., have been lent by Government to the State, and he is expected to take charge of his duties as Settlement Commissioner for the States of Ulwar and Bhartpur in October next. Mr. Colvin came to Ulwar in March and inspected the office of the Settlement Department, which is still under the superintendence of Lala Durga Pershad, late Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab. Mr. Colvin left a valuable note of advice and instructions regarding the work to be carried on during his absence in England. This note has been laid before Council, and his advice and instructions will be followed. As, however, it deals with work to be done during the ensuing year, it is not necessary to allude to it more in detail in this report.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

Both the Cavalry and Infantry Regiments continued to make satisfactory progress.

INFANTRY.

The Infantry took part in the manœuvres carried out last winter near Agra under the command of the General Officer Commanding Bundelkhund District, who noticed with satisfaction "the remarkable smartness and efficiency" showed by the regiment on the occasion.

CAVALRY.

Owing to an outbreak of glanders amongst the Remounts and Transport ponies, the Cavalry was prevented from attending the Camp of Instruction held at Aligurh.

This is much to be regretted, but could not be helped.

HEALTH.

The general health was good, and no epidemic made its appearance during the year.

VACCINATION.

The total number of vaccine operations was 27,184 with 14 unsuccessful cases, as against 26,000 with 4 unsuccessful cases in 1894-95, and 24,000 with 24 unsuccessful cases in 1893-94.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. R. Macdonald, the State Engineer, has submitted a separate report in the Public Works Department.

JAIL.

The management of the jail, under the able supervision of Mr. George Heatherly, the Superintendent, continued to be satisfactory.

The daily average of prisoners was 277, against 287 in 1894-95. There were only 2 deaths, as compared with 3 in the previous year. There were no escapes during the year.

EDUCATION.

The total number of schools remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 101 for boys and 15 for girls.

The total expenditure on education amounted to R45,095, as compared with 42,704 in 1894-95 and 38,790 in 1893-94. This excess expenditure during the year under review is owing to increase in salaries of teaching staff and cost of new furniture.

Two out of 9 students sent up passed the Entrance examination, and 1 out of 8 Middle class examination of the Calcutta University; while 1 out of 7 sent up passed the Munshi examination of the Punjab University. These results are not very creditable to the teaching staff, and do not compare favourably with those of last year.

LADY DUFFERIN HOSPITAL.

Miss Florence Dissent, M.D., took over charge of the hospital from Miss Mary Crawley on May 1st, 1895.

A comparison between the figures for 1894-95 and 1895-96 shows that the hospital has made considerable progress in the treatment of patients. The major operations rose from 19 in 1894-95 to 42 in 1895-96, and the minor operations from 1,036 to 1,291.

A class for teaching midwifery was opened at the instance of the Superintendent of the hospital, and another for imparting instructions as to the duties of "dhai" was under contemplation towards the close of the year.

Some additions and alterations in the hospital building, with a view to improve the accommodation, ventilation and sanitation, were under construction towards the close of the year. The institution, since its establishment in 1889, has cost the State, on an average, a sum of R9,615 per annum, excluding initial cost of construction, etc.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

The five cases of boundary disputes entrusted for settlement to the Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon in 1892 were finally settled by him during the year.

The three Jeypore-Ulwar boundary cases were in the course of settlement towards the close of the year by Major R. H. Jennings, R.E., Boundary Settlement Officer, Rajputana, since appointed as Political Agent, Ulwar. These cases have been outstanding for many years, and many attempts to get them mutually settled by representatives of both States have failed.

They also have now been finally and satisfactorily settled, and the boundaries demarcated by pillars.

JUDICIAL.

During the year under review, there were 13 cases of murder, against 7 in the previous year, and 5 of dacoity.

None of these were tried by the Political Agent. The number of criminal cases investigated, including those pending at the close of the previous year, was 5,466 (against 6,367 in 1894) involving 9,706 persons (against 11,606 in 1894) of whom—

5,015	against	6,288	in 1894	were discharged or acquitted.
27	„	15	„	died or escaped from confinement.
4,602	„	5,217	„	were convicted.
62	„	86	„	remained under trial at the end of the year
<u>9,706</u>	<u>„</u>	<u>11,606</u>		<u>TOTAL.</u>

Those convicted were punished as follows :—

Sentenced to death	.	.	0	against	2	in 1894.
Imprisoned	.	.	351	„	298	„
Fined	.	.	2,880	„	2,941	„
Whipped	.	.	71	„	129	„
Expelled from the State	.	.	0	„	15	„
Dismissed from service	.	.	0	„	3	„
Required to furnish security	.	.	1,300	„	1,834	„
TOTAL	.		4,602	„	5,917	„

There were no cases of Sati (self-immolation), infanticide, or mail robbery.

CIVIL CASES.

The total number of civil cases disposed of during the year was 4,357 against 4,812 in 1894.

Seven original cases, against 3 in 1894, were disposed of by the Appellate Court :—

2,015	against	2,282	by the Civil Court, and		
2,335	„	2,527	„ Tehsildar's Court.		
Total	4,357	cases	against	4,812	in the preceding year.

APPEALS.

	Instituted.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.
From Tehsildar's Court	.	.	119	159	99	136
„ Civil Court	.	.	414	471	404	429
„ Court of Appeal	.	.	288	124	262	95
TOTAL	.		821	754	705	660
					56	94

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

Only 1 case, involving 3 persons, was tried by the Political Agent, and only 1 out of the 3 accused persons was found guilty, he being sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

FINANCE.

The following abstract shows the financial position of the State :—

	1894-95.		1895-96.
	Estimates.	Actuals.	Estimates.
		R	R
Income	27,28,700	27,61,168	27,31,600
Expenditure	25,65,792	25,89,070	27,68,800
Surplus	1,62,908	1,72,098	...
Deficit	...	...	37,200
Balance at commencement of the year	68,59,711	66,89,711	68,62,309
TOTAL	68,52,619	68,61,809	68,25,109

Statement B attached to this report shows the receipts and disbursements in detail. The cash balance includes R43,50,000 in Government securities, of which R4,58,900 were invested during the year under report, and R12,65,000 in 1893, while R26,26,100 represented the total investments in Government Promissory Notes at the death of His Highness the late Maharaja Mungal Singh.

GENERAL.

Though the Rajwade Glass Manufacturing Company, to whom a lease of mining concession was granted, formally commenced operations on September 1894, no report as to the progress of their work has so far reached this office.

A jagir, carrying an annual revenue of R5,000, was conferred on Her Highness the Maji Maharaj of Kishengarh, in consideration of the fact of her being the Senior Maharani of His Highness the late Maharaja Mungal Singh.

NIMRANA.

No change occurred in the administration of this estate.

During the year under report Raja Janak Singh was allowed, at his own request, to discontinue his studies at the Mayo College and to reside at Nimrana.

His Kamdar has been instructed to show the Raja, who is now twenty one years of age, the papers that come up daily, and the Raja has been evincing great interest in the work of his estate.

CROPS AND WEATHER.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall for the year under report was 18.59 inches, as compared with 22.80 inches in 1894-95 and 25.54 in 1893-94.

RABI.

The rabi crops suffered from cloudy weather in February, so that the outturn of wheat and barley came to 12 annas, and of gram 8 annas in the rupee; that of sirson was, however, 16 annas.

KHARIF.

Owing to scanty rainfall and high winds, the *kharif* crops suffered to such an extent that the cultivators re-sowed jowar, bajra, etc.; the outturn of which was 12 annas and of cotton 8 annas; that of oorud, moong, moth, etc., being only 1 anna in the rupee.

SETTLEMENT.

The survey of the estate having been completed, the Tartib and Jauch work was taken in hand towards the close of the year.

FINANCE.

The following abstract of the statement of account shows the receipts and disbursements for the year 1895-96:—

	1894-95.		1895-96.
	Estimates.	Actuals.	Estimates.
	R	R	R
Income	39,253	40,113	38,028
Expenditure	30,520	26,232	32,915
Surplus	8,733	13,881	5,113
Balance at commencement of the year	1,29,957	1,29,957	1,48,951
TOTAL	1,38,690	1,43,888	1,54,064

The cash balance includes R1,30,500 in Government Promissory Notes, of which R6,000 were invested during the year under report.

JUDICIAL.

Civil.—There were 21 suits, including 3 pending, at the end of the previous year, involving R483-5-9, of which 20, of the value of R463-5-9, were disposed of during the year, and 4 remained pending at its close.

Of the suits disposed of, in 8 cases decrees were given in favour of the plaintiffs, 8 were amicably settled, and 4 were dismissed.

Criminal.—One hundred and fourteen cases against 103 in 1894, involving 187 persons against 146 in 1894, were investigated during the year. Of these, 107 cases, against 96 in 1894, involving 178 persons against 139 in 1894, were disposed of as follows:—

Imprisoned		9 against 7 in 1894.
Fined	74	„ 44 „
Whipped	1	„ 0 „
Acquitted or discharged	90	„ 88 „
Expelled	4	„ 0 „
	TOTAL .	<u>178</u> „ <u>139</u> „

STATEMENT A.

Comparative Statement of Prices. Current of the Principal Food-grains in the Town of Uwar for the years 1893-94, 1894-95 and 1895-96.

	1893-94.				1894-95.				1895-96.										
	Wheat.	Barley.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.	Gram.	Maize.	Gram.	Maize.	Gram.
April	15.6	25.10	29.12	30.5	26.1	27.15	20.6	34.2	25.4	36.13	36.0	18.5	24.4	28.0	24.0	29.2	24.0	29.2	30.10
May	16.5	24.7	27.0	27.14	25.14	20.0	21.12	31.9	36.3	28.7	34.5	36.2	19.1	23.13	28.0	21.10	27.7	27.7	26.11
June	16.6	24.7	26.8	26.13	26.1	29.0	21.2	29.8	33.1	28.0	33.2	34.13	18.4	23.9	24.9	21.12	27.2	27.2	24.10
July	15.5	23.8	27.7	26.8	25.14	26.3	20.13	28.9	31.9	21.8	32.7	31.7	17.0	20.14	20.8	19.2	28.11	28.11	21.12
August	16.8	25.8	26.8	26.8	27.6	26.0	21.1	30.6	30.11	21.7	33.0	31.8	16.12	21.9	20.8	19.0	23.8	23.8	21.15
September	17.4	27.2	28.0	26.4	29.9	26.0	21.11	31.11	30.8	22.5	33.12	30.13	15.10	19.11	20.4	19.0	22.3	22.3	20.4
October	18.7	30.1	30.8	29.5	30.3	30.4	22.0	32.4	30.8	26.10	32.0	31.5	14.5	17.12	19.5	16.9	18.6	18.6	17.8
November	17.12	30.1	26.1	30.15	29.6	21.1	28.12	28.5	21.10	30.1	30.11	14.5	16.15	18.8	16.0	18.13	18.13	18.3	
December	18.5	32.4	34.0	24.3	32.9	31.3	18.8	25.1	27.5	21.3	25.8	27.15	14.8	17.3	18.1	15.14	20.3	20.3	19.6
January	19.2	34.1	36.10	25.13	35.11	17.7	23.4	24.1	21.7	24.10	24.0	14.1	17.10	17.9	15.9	19.10	19.10	19.1	
February	20.2	35.11	37.6	25.0	37.4	36.0	18.14	26.2	26.6	22.7	26.10	27.4	12.11	16.1	16.7	15.0	18.14	18.14	18.0
March	20.10	36.11	38.1	25.9	38.15	34.14	20.10	28.5	27.12	24.0	28.4	30.8	13.0	17.7	16.8	15.7	18.15	18.15	18.0
	17.10	29.2	31.1	26.13	29.11	30.2	20.7	29.2	30.5	22.13	30.14	31.1	15.10	19.10	20.10	18.1	22.5	22.5	21.5

R. H. JENNINGS, Major, R.E.,
Political Agent.

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Ulwar State for the year 1894-95.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Ulsoor State for the year 1891-95.

Excess over Estimate.		Balance of Estimate.		Excess over Estimate.	
Actuals, 1931.	Budget, 1931.	R	...	R	...
R ...	R ...	R ...	R ...	R ...	R ...
Brought forward		Brought forward		Brought forward	
XXII.—CIVIL PENSIONERS		12,220	12,605	13,000	...
XXIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—					
1. Purchase of Promissory Notes		20,000	33,126	20,000	1,886
2. Shikar Khana		16,500	14,615	15,500	...
3. Festivals		660	669	600	0
4. Intiazis		20,000	20,012	20,000	...
5. Kabishur		900	804	900	6
6. Vakils		7,800	7,720	8,000	71
7. Newspapers		600	180	600	420
8. Cattle farm		7,300	7,874	8,000	...
9. Iron furnace		300	261	300	39
10. Stone quarries		870	960	1,000	...
11. Guests		10,000	9,800	10,000	200
12. Munsli Khana		1,280	1,589	1,600	309
13. Miscellaneous clerks		730	688	700	42
14. Miscellaneous		15,000	15,167	30,000	...
		1,01,910	1,13,914	1,19,200	2,663
XXIV.—REFUND OF DEPOSITS		...	...	...	...
		25,65,792	25,89,070	27,68,800	1,16,833
BALANCE IN HAND AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.					
1. Government Promissory Notes		38,91,100	43,50,000	43,50,000	...
2. Bank Deposits		76,398	1,15,918	1,45,008	...
3. Cash in Port		20,07,500	20,07,500	20,07,500	...
4. Cash in Treasury		7,14,713	3,58,841	3,21,641	...
		66,89,711	68,62,309	68,62,309	...
GRAND TOTAL		94,18,111	94,51,379	95,33,909	...

ULWAR;
The 14th April 1896.

(7)

KOTAH AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 451-G., dated Kotah, the 4th April 1896.

From—Major C. HERBERT, Political Agent, Kotah,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotah State for the year 1895-96.

2. I was on privilege leave from 25th July to 15th October 1895, during which time Captain W. E. Evans-Gordon, Political Agent of Jhallawar, held charge of this Agency in addition to his own duties; with this exception I held charge throughout the year.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

3. The Political Agent's own tour lasted from 1st to 10th April 1895, and again from 28th December 1895 to 16th January 1896.

Owing to events in Jhallawar detaining the Agent to the Governor-General, for whom the Political Agent had in his tour to wait, and to the coming of other important officers, such as Engineer-in-Chief, Guna-Bina Railway, whom it was necessary for the Political Agent to meet at Kotah, the Political Agent's tour was much restricted this year.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

4. Maharaja Pertab Singh of Khatoli came to Kotah for the performance of the "Matampursi" ceremony, which took place on the 26th April 1895. He was invested by His Highness the Maharao with "Pugri" and Sword.

Patar Guman Rai, a mistress of His Highness the late Maharao Shatru Sal of Kotah, died on 5th August 1895. She was a person who at one time had considerable influence in the Palace.

Her Highness the Maharani died in giving birth to a daughter on 20th August 1895. The infant is alive and well.

His Highness the Maharao, accompanied by Captain A. B. Mayne and some Sirdars, left Kotah on the 27th September 1895 for Bombay, and from thence visited Calcutta, returning to Kotah on 3rd November 1895. The visit was a private one.

COUNCIL.

5. No changes among the Members of the State Council took place during the year.

FINANCE.

6. The following figures show the Revenue and Expenditure for 1894-95 (Sambat 1951) and Estimates for 1895-96 (Sambat 1952).

	Estimate for 1894-95 (Sambat 1951).	Actuals for 1894-95 (Sambat 1951).	Budget for 1895-96 (Sambat 1952).
Ordinary Revenue	Rs 23,50,000	Rs 25,64,815	Rs 23,88,175
Expenditure	21,81,327	21,87,265	22,65,253
Extraordinary Expenditure	15,000	97,556	10,000

It will be seen from the above that the actual ordinary Revenue exceeded the Estimate by Rs 2,14,815. This is the first time since the State was taken under management twenty-two years ago that the revenue has exceeded 25 lakhs.

The expenditure exceeded its estimate by R5,938.

The actual Extraordinary Expenditure exceeded the Estimate by R82,556, due principally to unforeseen events, such as Takavi advances to cultivators, funeral feast of Baji Jaisalmiriji, etc.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

7. The Public Works Department grant for 1895-96 was R4,00,111.

The State Engineers' detailed report for the year will be submitted separately as usual.

COURTS.

8. The Sadar Civil, Criminal and Appellate Courts were presided over by the same officials as last year.

The number of cases instituted and disposed of will be found in Appendices II and III.

Civil suits rose to 2,301 as compared with 1,339 instituted the previous year. This increase in litigation is due to the introduction, with effect from the 1st August 1895, of limitation rules in regard to the institution of suits.

POLICE.

9. It will be seen from Appendix IV that offences against property have diminished.

There have been 11 cases of dacoity against 6 in last year; none of the cases were of a serious nature.

Nineteen cattle thefts are recorded against 50 of the previous year, the total number of stolen cattle being 68 against 216 in last year. Fifty-four head of cattle have been recovered.

No cases of infanticide were recorded during the year under report.

EDUCATION.

10. No additional schools were opened during the past twelve months. The daily average attendance at all schools is shown in Appendix V.

HEALTH.

11. The general health of the inhabitants during the year has been good, and no epidemic of any kind has occurred.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

12. The total rainfall during the year was 24 inches 28 cents against 32·9 inches last year.

The crops suffered more or less everywhere this year for want of rain; the outturn of gram was very poor or much below the average.

On the 26th February last a severe hail-storm visited the Nizamuts of Khanpur and Shergurli causing damage in over sixty villages. The Durbar may have to show some special consideration in the way of remissions of revenue to the cultivators whose fields had suffered severely, in order that they may not leave their villages.

KOTRIS.

13. No changes took place in any of the Kotris during the year to call for remarks.

GENERAL.

14. The only event of importance to record during the year is as follows :—
The survey of the railway line from Guna to Bara and thence to Kotah ;
the work has been taken in hand by Mr. P. S. Large, Engineer-in-Chief, Guna-Bina Railway.

Appen

*Statement showing the actual Income and Expenditure of the Kolah State during Sambat 1951
Budget Estimate for*

No.	Particulars of Income.	Budget Estimate of 1894-95 (Samvat 1951.)	Actual Income of 1894-95 (Samvat 1951).		Budget Estimate for 1895-96 (Samvat 1952).	
			R	a. p.	R	a. p.
1	Land Revenue	Current	17,10,000	0 0	17,42,618	5 7
		Arrears	60,000	0 0	1,02,753	15 9
		Chhut	45,000	0 0	42,272	5 8
2	Compensation from the British Government for abolition of dues on Salt		19,175	0 0	19,175	0 0
3	Kanungo Huq		10,000	0 0	9,684	3 4
4	Gardens		8,000	0 0	8,648	15 0
5	Forests		40,000	0 0	51,027	12 5
6	Tributo		50,000	0 0	52,918	12 4
7	Tulbana		1,000	0 0	1,607	11 8
8	Customs		2,50,000	0 0	2,77,811	2 0
9	Abkari		17,000	0 0	17,015	1 9
10	Mint		2,000	0 0	1,414	0 6
11	Judicial	Fines	10,000	0 0	16,052	13 5
		Fees	1,000	0 0	737	11 3
		Stamps	20,000	0 0	67,076	4 0
12	Advances recovered	Taccavi	7,000	0 0	4,229	11 8
		Miscellaneous	5,000	0 0	14,315	12 6
13	Postal		1,000	0 0	994	8 0
14	Jail		2,000	0 0	2,192	10 10
15	Savings of pay, etc.		15,000	0 0	18,264	8 1
16	Exchange and Interest		30,000	0 0	58,349	7 4
17	Miscellaneous		46,825	0 0	54,523	12 11
TOTAL			23,50,000	0 0	25,64,614	10 0
Opening balance on 1st August 1894			.....		17,65,329	13 10
GRAND TOTAL			.....		43,30,144	7 10

dix I.

(from 1st August 1894 to 31st July 1895) with the columns of the Estimates of 1894-95 and Sambat 1952 (1895-96).

No.	Particulars of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate of 1894-95 (Sambat 1951).		Actual Expenditure of 1894-95 (Sambat 1951).		Budget Estimate for 1895-96 (Sambat 1952).	
		R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.
1	Tribute to British Government	3,84,720	0 0	3,84,720	0 0	3,84,720	0 0
2	Tribute to Jeypore State	14,397	13 0	14,397	13 0	14,397	13 0
3	His Highness the Maharao's personal allowance and Den Zennana	1,30,283	0 0	1,35,305	7 3	1,43,320	0 0
4	Political Agency	34,926	0 0	34,679	12 8	34,926	0 0
5	Council { Pay of Members	22,440	0 0	22,368	12 0	22,440	0 0
	Office Establishment	5,640	0 0	5,542	4 11	5,792	0 0
	Stables	56,440	0 0	56,440	0 0	60,155	0 0
	Elephants	17,862	0 0	17,734	8 3	17,774	0 0
6	Establishment and feeding charges { Bullocks	10,000	0 0	10,130	7 10	9,976	0 0
	Camels	6,500	0 0	6,459	0 9	6,970	0 0
	Farash Khaas	9,614	0 0	9,551	2 0	9,984	0 0
	Wood and Grass Establishment	1,000	0 0	1,075	9 6	1,000	0 0
	Other Establishment	6,582	0 0	6,582	0 0	5,982	0 0
	Maul Sudder	23,564	0 0	23,557	15 6	22,244	0 0
	Nizamuts	1,19,148	0 0	1,18,925	11 10	1,25,856	0 0
7	Revenue { Forest conservancy	23,250	0 0	23,116	6 0	23,166	0 0
	Chint	88,000	0 0	88,006	4 11	55,000	0 0
	Kanungo Huq	5,000	0 0	4,848	3 0	5,000	0 0
8	Customs	21,102	0 0	21,053	10 0	20,408	0 0
9	Postal and Intelligence	5,246	0 0	5,071	12 9	5,222	0 0
10	Hisab (Audit office)	8,793	0 0	8,779	1 0	8,793	0 0
11	Treasury	5,945	0 0	5,945	0 0	5,945	0 0
12	Ambar (Commissariat)	4,041	0 0	3,974	2 3	4,233	0 0
13	Mint	1,243	0 0	1,193	8 0	1,243	0 0
	Appellate Court	6,825	0 0	6,825	0 0	6,231	0 0
	Civil Court	4,107	0 0	4,234	8 0	4,347	0 0
14	Judicial { Criminal Court	4,392	0 0	4,374	0 9	4,152	0 0
	Establishment of City Police	13,646	0 0	13,646	0 0	13,766	0 0
	Thanas	16,266	0 0	18,930	8 2	25,182	0 0
	Stamps	700	0 0	700	0 0	700	0 0
	Office	7,188	0 0	7,188	0 0	7,188	0 0
	Artillery	57,023	4 0	57,623	4 0	57,623	3 0
15	Army { Fort Garrison	28,808	4 0	28,808	4 0	28,808	0 0
	Regular Cavalry	75,576	0 0	75,576	0 0	75,576	0 0
	Irregular	31,416	0 0	31,416	0 0	31,416	0 0
	Regular Infantry	66,948	0 0	66,948	0 0	66,948	0 0
	Irregular	1,50,589	8 0	1,56,589	8 0	1,55,881	0 0
16	Pensions	11,664	0 0	11,664	0 0	12,258	0 0
17	Public Works Department	3,27,000	0 0	3,27,000	0 0	4,00,111	0 0
18	Jail	18,115	0 0	18,111	10 7	18,055	0 0
19	Gardens	21,474	0 0	21,474	0 0	22,264	0 0
20	Vakils	6,466	0 0	6,401	2 8	6,928	0 0
21	Charity Endowments	1,44,870	0 0	1,44,870	0 0	1,44,949	0 0
22	Festivals	15,636	0 0	15,604	15 0	15,160	0 0
	Marriages	5,500	0 0	5,500	0 0	5,500	0 0
	Deaths	4,000	0 0	4,000	0 0	4,000	0 0
23	Gifts { Guests	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0
	Other	3,500	0 0	3,500	0 0	3,500	0 0
24	Stationery	11,677	0 0	11,740	15 5	11,862	0 0
25	Advances { Taccavi	500	0 0	500	0 0	500	0 0
	Miscellaneous	500	0 0	500	0 0	500	0 0
26	Schools	17,443	0 0	17,349	6 8	18,947	0 0
27	Medical	34,421	0 0	34,421	0 0	35,289	0 0
28	Exchange and Interest	1,000	0 0	717	10 0	1,000	0 0
29	Izlaigair Establishment	2,202	0 0	2,186	0 0	2,142	0 0
30	Refund of Deposits	2,500	0 0	2,455	8 2	2,500	0 0
31	Compensation to Kotri Chiefs for Salt	3,175	0 0	3,175	0 0	3,175	0 0
32	Miscellaneous { Bhutta	8,000	0 0	8,000	0 0	8,000	0 0
	Other	40,000	0 0	39,945	2 7	50,000	0 0
33	Serai (Relaying of tiled roofs)	10,000	0 0	9,835	15 8	10,000	0 0
34	Mayo College	9,350	0 0	9,267	12 11	9,350	0 0
35	Band Establishment	4,512	0 0	4,726	10 3	4,902	0 0
	TOTAL ORDINARY	21,81,326	13 0	21,87,264	8 3	22,65,253	0 0
	EXTRAORDINARY	15,000	0 0	97,555	11 4	10,000	0 0
	TOTAL	21,96,326	13 0	22,84,820	3 7	22,75,253	0 0
	Balance in hand on 31st July 1895 . . . . .	.....		20,45,324	4 3	.....
	GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	.....		43,30,144	7 10	.....

Statement showing the working of the Civil Courts in the Kotah State from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.

Description of case.	Pending on 31st March 1895.	Instituted.	Total.	Dismissed or.				Pending on 31st March 1896.	Remarks.
				Decreed.	Dismissed.	Committed.	Struck off.		
KOTAH CIVIL COURTS.									
Suits exceeding Rs. 5,000/-	5	42	47	37	1	1	3	42	5
" 1,000 but not exceeding Rs. 5,000/-	3	139	122	104	17	2	9	132	10
" 300 do. " 1,000	5	94	93	770	63	76	29	938	11
Suits not exceeding Rs. 100/-	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
TOTAL	13	1,125	1,138	911	81	79	41	1,112	26
NAGAR'S COURTS									
Suits not exceeding Rs. 100/-	108	1,175	1,284	611	82	154	211	1,083	196
GRAND TOTAL	121	2,301	2,422	1,653	163	233	252	2,200	222

Statement showing the working of the Appellate Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.

Description of cases.	Pending on 31st March 1895.	Instituted.	Total.	Dismissed or.				Pending on 31st March 1896.	Remarks.
				Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Total.		
CIVIL CASES—APPEALS.									
Cases exceeding Rs. 5,000/-	1	170	170	102	43	15	53	170	...
" 1,000 but not exceeding Rs. 5,000/-	1	70	80	43	17	20	80	80	...
TOTAL	1	240	250	145	32	73	250	250	...
CIVIL CASES—APPEALS.									
Cases exceeding Rs. 5,000/-	1	8	1	1	1	6	8	8	...
" 1,000 but not exceeding Rs. 5,000/-	1	31	18	7	7	6	31	31	...
" 300 do. " 1,000	1	161	152	78	31	30	149	149	4
TOTAL	1	190	191	97	39	51	187	187	4
GRAND TOTAL	2	439	441	212	71	124	437	437	4

POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE, KOTAH;
The 1st April 1896.

C. HERBERT, Major,
Political Agent.

Appendix IV.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Criminal Courts of the Kotah State from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.

No.	CRIMES.	Number of cases instituted.	Total.	Cases disposed of.	Cases pending on 31st March 1896.	Number of cases in which punishment awarded.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.			Amount of property plundered.	Number of cattle stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Number of cattle recovered.
							Arrested.	Punished.	Acquitted.				
1	Murder	5	5	5	...	2	4	3	1	...	...	...	...
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	3	3	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	Attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Dacoity	11	11	7	4	...	...	12	...	...	2,353	16	6
5	Robbery	4	6	5	1	1	4	1	3	...	986	4	0
6	Theft	19	19	19	...	17	43	37	6	...	13,043	3	2
	Cattle	121	121	121	...	84	285	199	86	...	68	...	6,536
	Other	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	3	...	3	2	...
7	Poisoning	2	2	2	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
8	Grivous hurt	8	8	8	...	8	18	18	...	...	...	...	...
9	Abduction	24	24	24	...	9	26	9	17	...	...	...	...
10	Buying or disposing of stolen property	6	6	6	...	6	11	9	2	...	...	...	...
11	Arson	2	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
12	Selling of minor for the purpose of prostitution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Other crimes	415	410	5	169	450	266	213	1	378	0	0	...
	Total	614	622	612	10	288	889	546	342	1	16,761	6	8
											209	6,545	8
												85	

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

Statement showing the number of Boys and Girls in the Schools of the Kotah State during the year 1895-96.

No.	Name of School.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF BOYS DURING THE YEAR.				Daily average number of attendance.	Total number of Teachers.	Remarks.
		In English.	In Urdu or Persian.	In Sanskrit.	In Hindi.			
<i>Boys' Schools.</i>								
1	High School, the Maharao's High School.	116	62	11	165	334	206	15
2	Kotah High School.	56	...	...	56	45	31	5
3	Kotah Girls' School.	12	6	1	27	46	31	3
4	Baru	...	14	...	73	87	68	2
5	Bawali	...	...	...	32	33	23	1
6	Dieole	...	1	...	21	21	13	1
7	Etawah	...	2	...	24	26	12	1
8	Ratlam	...	...	...	55	65	34	1
9	Korwa	...	...	...	35	35	26	1
10	Khaupur	...	7	...	70	77	67	1
11	Kichengwaj	...	...	...	14	14	8	1
12	Konjer	...	...	...	32	32	26	1
13	Mangolpura	...	...	3	34	37	33	1
14	Mandana	...	...	23	23	23	14	1
15	Ram Chanderpura	...	1	40	72	67	2	
16	Sangole	...	31	60	75	61	2	
17	Shenzath	...	25	...	30	30	23	1
18	Sianwall	...	...	...	38	38	29	1
	Sultanpur	...	5	22	27	27	18	1
	TOTAL	184	149	16	816	1,165	821	43
<i>Girls' Schools.</i>								
1	Kotah Malemedan Girls' School	...	...	...	19	43	29	1
2	Kotah Hindi Girls' School	...	43	...	15*	-19	13	1
3	Batau Girls' School	...	11	...	...	26	17	1
	TOTAL	...	54	...	34	88	69	3
	GRAND TOTAL	184	203	16	850	1,253	880	46

All those boys who learn English read either Persian, Sonkari, or Nagri as their second language.

Out of these twelve girls learn Chundari Bundish only.

(8)

JHALLAWAR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 235 G., dated Jhalrapatan, 8th-9th April 1896.

From—The Political Superintendent of Jhalla war, Rajputana,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, Mount Abu.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Jhalla war State for the year 1895-96.

RAINFALL.

Chao ni	35.12
Patan	58.15
Chipa Barode	38.34
Aklera	44.34
Pachpahar	25.99
Gangdhar	39.84
Awor	20.43
Shahabad	32.46

The untimely rain produced a bad effect on the crops.

PERSONNEL.

I have held charge of the Agency for the year under report.

TOUR.

Owing to the unsatisfactory state of things at head-quarters, the Political Agent made no tour during the year.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

Unfavourable reports regarding the Maharaj Rana and the oppressive nature of his rule having been made to Government, Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, C.S.I., Agent, Governor-General, for Rajputana, arrived at Jhalrapatan on the 31st December 1895, in order to enquire into the administration.

The Chief's behaviour was uncompromising. He refused to afford any facilities for the enquiry and declined to listen to any advice.

The Agent, Governor-General, left Jhalla war on 10th January 1896, and returned on 2nd March for the purpose of communicating the orders of the Government of India to His Highness the Maharaj Rana. By these orders Zalim Singh was finally deposed from the rulership of the State, and was informed that he must select a place of residence outside the limits of Central India or Rajputana. The ex-Chief chose Benares, and arrangements having been made for his journey, etc., he left Jhalrapatan on the 16th March. The proposal for the personal allowance of the ex-Chief is under consideration. Both the ex-Chief's Ranis remain in Jhalrapatan and had no wish to accompany him.

The Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company visited Jhalla war to inspect the railway line surveyed last year. Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Lethbridge, General Superintendent, Thuggee and Dacoity, also visited Jhalrapatan.

DEWAN.

Pundit Permanand, whose appointment was reported last year, remained the Dewan of the State. During a time of great anxiety he has proved himself invaluable, and I cannot speak too highly of his energy, ability and trustworthiness. He has, I regret to say, been called away to the death-bed of his only son, but I trust he may return to his duties here, as I know no one

more capable of restoring order to the general confusion into which the administration has fallen.

COURT OFWARDS.

The Sarthal and Hurnaoda estates remained under the supervision of their managers. The claims against the estates have been liquidated. The Thakur of Sarthal is still studying at the Mayo College.

COURTS.

The officials presiding over the Appellate, Civil and Criminal Courts are now the same as last year, though they were transferred and changed about during the period under review.

The following working of the Court relates to the twelve months from 1st March 1895 to 29th February 1896.

During the year the Civil Court had to deal with 1,201 newly-instituted suits, in addition to 109 remaining undisposed of from the preceding year, the total number of cases being 1,310, amounting to R99,906. Out of this number 1,187 amounting to R72,603-1-5 were disposed of, leaving 123 amounting to R27,302-15-0 pending on 1st March 1896. The new institutions decreased by 24 as compared with the number of suits filed during the previous year. The Civil Court also disposed of 674 applications for execution of decrees. The Appellate Court on the Civil side had before it in all 40 appeals, *viz.*, 7 pending from the previous year and 33 lodged during 1895-96. The amount at stake, aggregating R13,196-4-9, and 33 appeals for R10,575-8-0, were disposed of; the decision of the Subordinate Court being upheld in 16 cases, modified in 10, and upset in 5 only.

The Tehsildars took up in all 759 cases during the year, of which 703 cases were disposed of; in 25 cases appeals were lodged, in which the decisions of Tehsildars were confirmed in 15, modified in 3, and upset in 1 case, 6 cases remaining undisposed of.

Three hundred and fifteen applications for execution of decrees were instituted in Tehsils, out of which 236 were disposed of, and 79 remained undisposed of. There is, I fear, no doubt that the Courts were extensively used by the ex-Chief as a means of oppression.

Fabricated cases were frequently brought against persons towards whom he bore malice, and written instructions were issued to the Courts, ordering them not to give decisions without previous reference to him. Accused persons were also kept for many months in confinement without trial.

The Appendix I gives a general view of the criminal statistics of the year—the working of the Police and Criminal Courts. One of the Appellate Court Judges, Raja Sanwant Singh, is often absent owing to ill-health, and steps will have to be taken to place the Court under better management.

CUSTOMS.

This Department was in charge of Seth Dowlut Ram, who, in addition, was also the Superintendent of Revenue.

The Statement No. 2 attached will show the quantity of Imports and Exports of the whole State.

REVENUE.

Pandit Ram Charan, Deputy Collector, who resigned the State service, as reported last year, has now been recalled and put in charge of his former duties as Superintendent of Revenue Department.

The total demand in revenue and cesses for Sambat 1950 was R11,51,952-1-11, as against R12,26,499-9-6 in Sambat 1951, or an increase of about R74,547-7-7 on the preceding year.

The following revenue cases were instituted and disposed of during the year:—

Pending from last year	·	·	·	·	·	·	3,687
Instituted	·	·	·	·	·	·	8,024
							—
						Total	11,711
Disposed of	·	·	·	·	·	·	7,818
Pending	·	·	·	·	·	·	3,893

An examination of the Darbar office shows a large amount of undisposed arrears. The total number of files upon which no orders have been passed, and which have been taken over from the Darbar office, is more than 5,000.

Many of these have been pending since half powers were given to the ex-Chief in 1892.

EDUCATION.

Mr. John remains as Inspector of Schools. No additional schools were opened during the year, though several applications were made to the Darbar, the people volunteering to meet a part of the expenditure.

The number of students under tuition at the Head-quarter High School and Tehsil Schools is 1,069. There is also a girls' school at the Chaoni, the number of students being 21.

FINANCE.

The Mint has been kept closed during the year.

The Treasury closed with the balance of R5,27,063-9-3 $\frac{3}{4}$, against R7,38,086-10-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in the last year, showing a decrease of R2,11,023-0-9 $\frac{3}{4}$. This decrease in the cash balance is due to the large sums drawn out by the ex-Chief on various pretexts. In September last the cash balance amounted to R11,73,000.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

This Department, which was abolished as reported in 1894-95, has now been reorganized, and sanction of the Local Government has been solicited regarding the appointment of Mr. Tickell as State Engineer of Kotah and Jhallawar.

Attention has been directed towards the repairing of different irrigation works, buildings and roads. The Indore Darbar having constructed a metalled road from Piplia on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to Bhanpura, it is contemplated to join the existing road from Jhalrapatan on to this line. The distance to be completed in Jhallawar territory is about 8 miles, and if the Indore and Gwalior Darbars, who have been addressed on the subject, consent, through communication will be established between Kotah and the Railway all the year round.

The existing country road is impassable in the rains, and the opening of a metalled road would be of great benefit to the country and people, and eventually provide a valuable feeder to the Railway.

JAIL.

The state of the Jail has not been satisfactory. To remedy the defects, Dr. Eradut Ullah, a pensioned 1st class Hospital Assistant, has been appointed as Superintendent. I believe that under his supervision the defects will be soon removed, and the health of the prisoners better cared for.

Suggestions made by Surgeon-Major J. Crofts regarding the jail, are now being carried out. To avoid overcrowding, 56 prisoners have been released.

MEDICAL.

Surgeon-Major Crofts has held charge for the year. His report has been separately submitted. His proposals to start a Female Hospital, if carried out, will meet a long-standing want.

Surgeon-Major Crofts has continued to show his usual interest in the dispensaries and vaccination works, and has taken pains to popularize both in the State. He is now proceeding on furlough, and will be greatly missed by many people whom he has helped and befriended.

WALTER KRIT SABHA.

Ninety-nine marriages and 102 deaths among the Rajputs and Charuns were reported during the year.

Fourteen infringements of the rules are reported by the General Committee, and of these due notice is said to have been taken.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The returns have been submitted by the Agency Surgeon direct to the Administrative Medical Officer, Rajputana.

MAYO COLLEGE.

The number of Jhallawar boys under education at the Mayo College is three. One or two more will, it is hoped, shortly be sent.

I.—Statement showing the Criminal Statistics, and the working of the Police and the Criminal Courts.

...	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases in which arrests were made by the Police.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases not yet decided by the Courts, and of people concerned.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Value of property said to have been stolen.	Value of property recovered.		
								R	a.	p.
Murder .	1 (5)*	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Homicide .	2 (0)	2	8	...	2-8	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity .	2 (3)	1	36	21	1	15	121	1	4	95 9 0
Robbery .	2 (5)	...	...	...	1	...	121	5	0	...
House-breaking	151 (181)	53	161	102	23-2	59	8,554	5	9	2,847 11 6
Theft .	70 (84)	47	96	75	6-0	21	4,789	10	0	3,471 13 0
Abortion .	... (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt .	4 (12)	4	7	3	1-1	3	...	...	...	...
Rape .	2 (1)	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other offences .	538 (530)	86	187	137	17-0	57	...	...	...	...

* The figures in brackets in column 2, are the corresponding figures for last year.

W. EVANS-GORDON, Captain,
Political Superintendent.

Appendix II.

Statement showing the Imports and Exports of the Jhallawar State for 1895-96 as compared with 1894-95.

Description.		Opium.	Grain.	Rice.	Oilseeds.	Gur.	Ghee.	Kirana.	Milk.	Gum.	Mahabat Sam.	Ghee.	Oil.	Mawsa.	Mewa Viyoytee.	Made Tobacco.	Made Tobacco.	Metal.	Iron.	Total.		
Imports.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
Last year's imports		8,107	219,720	4,422	13,219	9,345	3	12,389	11,122	4,333	21,358	452	53	256	1,419	631	586	27	5,641	2	309,389	
Imports.		4,235	219,249	3,763	12,467	10,355	5	12,237	11,292	3,985	26,458	603	104	3	1,407	647	778	27	7,753	107	910	657
Last year's exports		5,484	55,173	1,072	82,460	5,249	...	4,878	4,857	3,470	10,111	190	1,965	428	3,667	1,212	9,596	...	4,468	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	633	2,896
Exports.		5,289	7,364	705	93,445	5,525	...	10,363	5,441	4,290	13,167	379	3,348	426	4,279	532	16,396	14	4,044	6	741	8,128
																					241,140	

Statement showing the Imports and Exports of the Patan City Bazar for 1895-96 as compared with 1894-95.

Description.		Opium.	Grain.	Rice.	Oilseeds.	Gur.	Sugar.	Ghee.	Ghee.	Gum.	Mahabat Sam.	Kirana.	Ghee.	Gum.	Alli.	Cotton.	Ghee.	Mawsa.	Mewa Viyoytee.	Made Tobacco.	Total.	
Imports.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
Last year's imports		3,028	59,627	1,422	8,891	3,381	1	4,802	8,405	1,881	13,287	299	20	12	306	405	...	3,672	...	478	510	
Imports.		4,129	69,606	1,306	7,803	3,898	3	5,318	8,325	2,064	16,200	391	62	3	177	468	309	...	5,293	...	770	483
Last year's exports		4,444	14,810	784	2,725	2,405	...	760	4,387	488	5,023	122	17	...	173	89	...	3,864	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	562	2,302	
Exports.		3,715	10,819	124	7,997	2,752	...	1,220	5,093	744	6,115	281	58	15	56	99	85	...	3,483	5	669	2,677
																					46,710	

(9)

BIKANIR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 1216-G., dated Bikanir, the 9th May 1896.

From—Lieut.-Col. H. A. VINCENT, Political Agent, Bikanir,
To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Bikanir State for the year 1895-96.

2. On the 5th of April Lieutenant-Colonel W. Loch made over charge of the Agency to Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. ffrench Mullen, M. D., who held charge till the 24th of June, when he was relieved by Major H. M. Temple. Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. ffrench Mullen, M. D., was Agency Surgeon throughout the year.

THE MAHARAJA.

3. In April His Highness the Maharaja proceeded to Abu, accompanied by his tutor Rai Saheb Pandit Ram Chandra Dube, and remained there till the beginning of July, when he returned to Bikanir. Mr. B. Egerton was appointed Guardian to the Maharaja, and took up the appointment early in May. On the 3rd of November His Highness, who was accompanied by Major Temple and Mr. Egerton, paid a visit of condolence to the family of the late Maharaja Jaswant Sing of Jodhpore, who died on the 11th of October. On the 2nd of January His Highness, accompanied by Mr. Egerton, started on a tour in India. He visited Delhi, Lahore, Agra, Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta, Darjeeling and Lucknow, and returned to Bikanir on the 9th of February.

VISITORS DURING THE YEAR.

4. Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpore visited Bikanir on the 2nd of March.

THE SIRDARS.

5. Maharaj Nathu Sing Rajwi, Deorhiwala, and the grandmother of Rajwi Takht Sing died on the 25th November and 4th December, respectively. The former has left two widows, but no male issue.

ADMINISTRATION.

6. The services of Rai Saheb Munshi Sohan Lal, a Member of the Regency Council, were, at his own request, transferred (during the year) for employment as Settlement Officer in Bhartpur. With this exception no change has taken place in the personnel of the Council. The post vacated by the Rai Saheb has not yet been filled up.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

7. The following table shows the rainfall for the year in the several Tehsils of the State.

No.	TEHSILS.	RAINFALL.	
		Inches.	Cents.
1	Anupgarh	5	81
2	Bahaderan	11	23
3	Bikanir	9	15
4	Churu	15	18
5	Dungargarh	9	62
6	Hanumangarh	5	43
7	Lunkaransar	6	27
8	Mirzawala	9	88
9	Nuhar	8	32
10	Rajgarh	9	78
11	Ratangarh	8	94
12	Reni	12	...
13	Sardarshahr	8	69
14	Sujangarh	13	56
15	Suratgarh	10	15
16	Kolat	6	27

The average rainfall during the year under report was 9 inches and 39 cents, against 4 inches and 36 cents in the previous year. The fall was not a low one, but it was not a favourable one for the crops, as the rain came too late. The land revenue was estimated at R7,72,400, but the actuals have not yet been ascertained, as the accounts have not been completed.

COURT OF WARDS.

8. During the year under review 9 new estates came under the management of the Court of Wards, making the total number of 34. Of these 4 were withdrawn, as the Pattadars mentioned in the margin attained their majority during the year. Of these 30 estates now under the management of the Court of Wards, 1. Hari Sing of Mahajan.
2. Dip Sing of Garhiala.
3. Gopal Sing of Baleri.
4. Fatteh Sing of Jabrasur.

7 are entirely free from debt, and in 2 the debts do not exceed a year's income. The total income of all the estates under the management of the Court of Wards amounted to R1,59,334, and the expenditure to R1,54,667.

FINANCE.

9. The receipts for the year Sambat 1951 (A.D. 1894-95) amounted to R28,41,869-14-7, and the expenditure to R21,88,132-6-2, including R4,77,567-13-4 extraordinary expenditure. The year under review opened with a credit balance of R32,72,131-2-11, of which R25,34,300 were invested in Government Paper. The extraordinary expenses of the last year include R1,17,357-2-0 as loan to Sirdars, R58,827-11-4 on account of refund of deposit, and R2,84,797-2-3 on account of unadjusted advances—R15,777-15-9 on account of refund of amounts already paid, and R807-14-0 on account of construction of Customs Houses at the Railway Station. The completed accounts for the year under review are not ready, but will be submitted as soon as possible.

JUDICIAL.

10. The following table shows the result of the working of the several Courts during the year:—

COURTS.	Cases.	Pending on 1st April 1895.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Remaining on the 1st April 1896.
Nizamats and Tehsils	Criminal .	30	1,586	1,616	1,593	23
	Civil .	364	3,860	4,224	3,989	235
Nizamats on Appellate side	Revenue .	212	1,572	1,784	1,570	214
	Criminal .	4	174	178	176	2
Appellate Court	Civil .	50	412	462	450	12
	Revenue .	28	176	204	195	9
Regency Council	Criminal .	1	251	252	252	...
	Civil .	25	376	401	395	6
	Revenue .	5	129	134	131	3
	Criminal .	9	94	103	102	1
	Civil .	27	198	225	207	18
	Revenue .	30	70	100	82	18
TOTAL .		785	8,898	9,683	9,142	541

CIVIL CASES.

Decrees were awarded in 2,815 cases, and 1,644 were dismissed.

CRIMINAL CASES.

In 745 of the cases disposed of punishment was awarded, 3,246 persons were arrested, 1,299 were punished, 1,894 were released, 3 absconded and 47 remain under trial. Property to the amount of R23,573-13-0, and cattle to the number of 206, were reported to have been stolen; R7,907-6-3 of the property were recovered, and 121 head of the cattle.

REVENUE CASES.

11. The Nizamats and Tehsils had to deal with 1,784 cases, of which 212 cases represented the balance of last year. Decrees were given in 946 cases; 175 were settled by mutual consent, and 449 cases were dismissed, leaving 215 cases at the close of the year under report. Of the Criminal, Civil and Revenue appeals which came before the Nizamats, the decisions of the Lower Courts were upheld in 466 cases, reversed in 203 cases, and revised in 152 cases, leaving 2 criminal, 12 civil and 9 revenue cases at the close of the year. There were 787 cases in the Appeal Court. In 520 the decision of the Lower Courts were upheld, in 117 they were reversed, and in 104 revised. Thirty-seven original cases were disposed of; 6 civil and 3 revenue cases were pending at the close of the year. There were 66 criminal, civil and revenue cases pending before the Regency Council at the beginning of the year, and 362 cases were instituted. Of these the decisions of the Lower Courts were upheld in 289 cases, reversed in 44, and revised in 51, leaving 37 cases of all kinds pending at the close of the year.

12. Four cases of homicide were tried by the Council of Regency; in 3 of them charges of murder, involving 9 persons, were preferred. The full Council sat with the Political Agent as President. Four of the accused were found guilty. Two were sentenced to death, and two to penal servitude for life. One case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, involving 12 persons, was tried by the full bench of the Council. Of the accused 6 were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from 5 to 10 years, and 6 were released.

As mentioned in last year's report, the Honorary Magistrates of Bikanir

* To pass sentence of imprisonment up to 3 months, and to impose fines up to and not exceeding R100. have been invested with the powers* of a second class Tehsildar in criminal cases in March last. The number of the Magistrates was raised to three by the appointment of Sri Megh Sing Khawasal, son of the late Maharaja Sirdar Sing. The work done by these Magistrates is reported to have been satisfactory throughout the year.

DISPENSARIES AND VACCINATION.

13. Some cases of cholera occurred in the city itself, but no epidemic took place. Efficient measures were taken by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. French Mullen, and the progress of the disease was stopped. Two hundred and nine major and 5,880 minor operations were performed during the year. Twenty-eight thousand two hundred and twenty-eight persons were vaccinated, of which 28,112, or 99.68 per cent. were successful. The total cost of vaccination was R1,530, or ten pies per head.

JAIL.

14. There were 374 prisoners on the 31st March 1896, against 376 at the beginning of the year. The percentage of deaths calculated on the average number was .74.

INFANTICIDE.

15. No cases of infanticide were reported during the year.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

16. No new boundary cases were instituted during the year.

EDUCATION.

17. There were 522 pupils in the boys' school and 68 in the girls' school at the close of the year, against 493 and 67 respectively at the end of last year. The average daily attendance at the former was 354.85 against 327.95, and at the latter 34 against 36 of the previous year. In the Nobles school of the State there were 26 boys at the close of the year, the daily average attendance being 20.46. Eight hundred and twenty-seven pupils received education in 11 schools in the districts : the daily average attendance was 655.0. Mr. Rustomji Dorabji Cooper, Inspector of Schools, was appointed clerk to the Regency Council when the English office was started.

MAYO COLLEGE.

18. At the beginning of the year under review there were 12 boys at the College ; 2 boys were withdrawn, leaving 10 boys at the close of the year.

CONSERVANCY.

19. The management of the City Municipal Committee in connection with the sanitation was satisfactory. Signboards have been put up on all roads and thoroughfares, which proved a great convenience to the public, and especially to strangers.

ARMY.

20. The strength of the Camel Corps was 493 at the close of the year, against 498. The Corps was inspected by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at Agra in October last, who congratulated the Darbar on the efficiency of the Corps. As recommended by Government, some reductions have been made in the Cavalry and Infantry of the State Troops during the year. The details are given in the budget already submitted.

RAILWAY.

21. The receipts from the Railway during the calendar year 1895 were Rs5,636, against Rs7,229 in the previous year.

MAIL ROBBERIES.

22. No cases of mail robberies are reported to have taken place during the year.

SETTLEMENT.

23. The settlement work was completed finally in November last, at an approximate cost of Rs1,28,000 in round figures. On the permanent transfer of Rai Saheb Munshi Sohan Lal's services to the Bhartpur Darbar, Lala Gopichand was appointed Revenue Officer.

PUBLIC WORKS.

24. The charge of the Public Works Department was held by Mr. I. E. Gabbett, Executive Engineer, throughout the year. The amount allotted for the Public Works expenditure during the year was Rs4,12,093.

IRRIGATION:

25. The negotiations mentioned in last year's report are under the consideration of the Punjab Government. If the proposal is sanctioned, it would be very beneficial to the State.

TELEGRAPH.

26. The telegraph line mentioned in last year's report was opened in January last, and the line will be extended to Sardarshahr *via* Ratangarh during the current year, after the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General has been obtained.

TELEPHONE.

27. No steps have been taken to construct the telephone during the year under report. Rs 8,000 have been provided in the current year's budget for this purpose.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

28. During the last cold weather Major H. M. Temple visited all the Nizamats and Tehsils, except Sujangarh, Rajgarh, Mirzawala, Suratgarh, Anupgarh and Lunkaransar.

Appendix I.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat and Tehsil Courts (Civil Side) of the Bikanir State for the year 1895-96.

Number.	Nature of cases.	INSTITUTED.			DISPOSED OF.			Pending on 31st March 1895.	REMARKS.
		Pending on 31st March 1895.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed	Transferred.		
1	Money transaction . . .	304	3,556	3,860	2,159	1,392	116	193	
2	Settlement of account . .	10	31	41	18	22	1	...	
3	Disputes regarding houses . .	11	83	94	36	42	1	15	
4	Mortgage . . . e. .	4	15	19	8	10	...	1	
5	Proprietary rights . . .	12	42	54	21	24	1	8	
6	Right of pre-emption . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Marriage disputes . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Miscellaneous . . .	23	260	283	103	154	8	18	
	TOTAL . .	364	3,987	4,351	2,345	1,644	27	235	

BIKANIR;
Dated 9th May 1896. }

H. A. VINCENT, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Political Agent.

Appendix II.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat and Tehsil Courts (Criminal Side) of the Bikanir State for the year ending on 31st March 1896.

OF THE RAJPUTANA STATES FOR 1895-96

BIKANIR ;
The 9th May 1896. }

Appendix III.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat and Tehsil Courts (Revenue Side) in the Bikanir State during the year 1895-96.

No.	Nature or Cause.	INSTITUTED.			DISPOSED OF.			Transferred.	Pending on 31st March 1896.
		Pending on 31st March 1895.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Settled by Rezabzad.	Dismissed.		
1	Claim to villages	•	•	•	6	24	30	•	2
2	Boundary disputes	•	•	•	13	25	38	3	15
3	Chandhar	•	•	•	2	6	8	•	•
4	Dispute regarding "Rakm"	•	•	•	30	252	282	97	61
5	Division of property	•	•	•	2	17	19	2	1
6	Land disputes	•	•	•	16	340	356	103	165
7	Settlement of account	•	•	•	3	12	15	7	5
8	Cattle grazing	•	•	•	2	28	30	9	18
9	Stray cattle	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
10	Mutation of names	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
11	Zannindari cases	•	•	•	1	29	30	3	7
12	Tanks and wells	•	•	•	1	7	8	3	5
13	Right in drinking water	•	•	•	2	15	17	6	4
14	Claims for subsistence allowance	•	•	•	4	1	•	•	•
15	Miscellaneous	•	•	•	134	825	959	706	71
	Total	212	1,581	1,793	946	175	449	9	214

BIKANIR;
The 9th May 1896.]

H. A. VINCENT, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Political Agent,

Appendix IV.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Regency Council, the Appeal Court and the Niemals during the year 1895-96.

Bikanir;
Dated 9th May 1896.

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H. A. VINCENT, *Lieutenant-Colonel, Political Agent.*

Return of Prisoners in the Bikanir Central Jail for the year ending 31st March 1896.

Crime	Male	Female	Under trial.												Total.												
			1 month.	2 months.	3 months.	4 months.	5 months.	6 months.	7 months.	8 months.	9 months.	10 months.	11 months.	12 months.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	For life.
1 Murder	40	...	1	9	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	54
2 Dowry	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
3 Poisoning	4	
4 Forgery	
5 Highway robbery	
6 Abortion	
7 Rape	3	
8 Grievous hurt	
9 Abduction	
10 Burglary	
11 Theft of property	
12 Theft of cattle	
13 Hurt	
14 Attempt at suicide	
15 Embezzlement	
16 Escaping from lawful custody	
17 Sale of children	
18 Miscellaneous	
TOTAL	48	...	1	10	1	17	12	22	35	46	36	37	53	9	11	13	3	4	...	2	1	...	13	371			

Male. Female.

201 10

67 3

368 13

13

10 1

3

13

13

13

13

13

13

13

13

Juvenile prisoners 1

Daily average number of prisoners

37580

on admission :

11706

Total number of deaths 3

Number admitted in Hospital 44

Daily average number of sick 1099

Ratio per thousand on death 798

on admission 11706

H. A. VINCENT, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Political Agent.BIKANIR ;
Dated 9th May 1896. } }

Orders by the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, No. 1616-G., dated Abu, the 27th April 1896.

READ—

Letter No. 212—12, dated the 10th April 1896, from the Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere, submitting his Annual Report for 1895-96.

RESOLUTION.—The total number on the College roll at the end of the year was 72 against 68 in 1894-95, and 57 in 1893-94, which shows a slight increase in the number of students. During the year 12 boys were admitted into the College against 23 in 1894-95, while 8 pupils left it as compared with 12 in the previous year. All the States in Rajputana, except Bundi, Dholepore, Dungarpore, Kerowli and Kishengarh, were represented in the College. Thirty-five boys, or nearly half the total number, were from Marwar, Kotah and Bikanir, 32 from the remaining States of Rajputana, and 5 from outside Rajputana, *viz.*, 2 from Lunawada, 2 from Manipur and 1 from Gwalior. The conduct and health of the boys are well reported on. There were four cases of typhoid fever—three are believed to have been traced to milk supplied from outside the College. Fortunately all four boys recovered.

There was an improvement in the daily average number on the roll, *viz.*, 70.41 compared with 60.02 in 1894-95. The daily average number sick was 2.13 against 2.60 in the preceding year—the higher average is due to the 4 cases of fever alluded to above.

Target practice was introduced during the year.

The College finances are in good order : the receipts of the year amounted to R36,230.12.8, and the expenditure to R36,854.5.6, leaving a balance to credit in the Treasury on 1st April 1896 of R10,785.1.4.

The report is on the whole satisfactory, and the thanks of the Agent to the Governor-General are due to the Principal and his assistants for the care and attention bestowed in the management of the College.

ORDER.—A copy of this Resolution should be forwarded to the Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere, for information.

By order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*

First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

(10)

REPORT ON THE MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE, FOR 1895-96.

No. 212—12, dated Mayo College, Ajmere, the 10th April 1896.

From—Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM LOCH, A.-D.-C., Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere,
To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Mount Abu.

I have the honour to submit for the information of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, a report on the Mayo College for the year 1895-96.

2. At the end of the year 1894-95 there were 68 boys on the College roll, and owing to the new admissions during the year under report being 12 and the withdrawals 8, the number now stands at 72.

NEW ADMISSIONS.

3. The names of the boys admitted during the year are as follows :—

1. Rao Raghunath Singh of Bhartpur, joined 19th July 1895.
2. Rajah Samander Singh of Weir, Bhartpur, joined 19th July 1895.
3. Rajah Chura Chand Singh of Manipur, joined 5th August 1895.
4. Raj Kumar Digendra Singh of Manipur, joined 5th August 1895.
5. Thakur Jawahir Singh of Dudhoo, Jaisalmir, joined 6th August 1895.
6. Thakur Sultan Singh of Nachna, Jaisalmir, joined 6th August 1895.
7. Bhanwar Jaswant Singh of Bagru, Jeypore, joined 12th August 1895.
8. Rao Mor Singh of Bawal, Gwalior, joined 31st August 1895.
9. Sardar Muhammad Dastgir Khan of Himmatgarh, Tonk, joined 28th October 1895.
10. Sardar Muhammad Khan of Talibpura, Tonk, joined 28th October 1895.
11. Kanwar Jugal Saran Singh of Bhartpur, joined 26th November 1895.
12. Kanwar Madhav Singh of Peeh, Marwar, joined 26th January 1896.

WITHDRAWALS.

4. The names of the boys withdrawn are as follows :—

1. Kanwar Ram Singh of Nizamnuggar, Ulwar.
2. Thakur Fateh Singh of Ras, Marwar.
3. Kanwar Chain Singh of Bamori, Jhällawar.
4. Kanwar Narpat Singh of Purhat.
5. Rajah Janak Singh of Nimrana, Ulwar.
6. Maharaj Bhairun Singh of Bikanir.
7. Kanwar Takht Singh of Banisar, Bikanir.
8. Nawab Shamsuddin Ali Khan of Kumar Baya, Ajmere.

DISTRIBUTION OF COLLEGE ROLL.

5. The College Roll now consisting of 72 boys is divided as follows :—

Ajmere	.	.	.	.	1	Kushalgarh.	.	.	.	1
Banswara	.	.	.	.	2	Lunawada	.	.	.	2
Bhartpur	.	.	.	.	3	Manipur	.	.	.	2
Bikanir	.	.	.	.	10	Marwar	.	.	.	13
Gwalior	.	.	.	.	1	Meywar	.	.	.	5
Jaisalmir	.	.	.	.	4	Pertabgarh	.	.	.	2
Jeypore	.	.	.	.	1	Tonk	.	.	.	6
Jhällawar	.	.	.	.	4	Ulwar	.	.	.	3
Kotah	.	.	.	.	12					

STATES UNREPRESENTED AT THE COLLEGE.

6. The following States are unrepresented at the College :—Bundi, Dholcopore, Dungarpore, Kerowli and Kishengarh.

CONDUCT AND HEALTH.

7. The conduct of the boys has left nothing to be desired, and their health, with the exception of four cases of typhoid fever, has been excellent.

I have the honor to subscribe *in extenso* a note which the Medical Officer, Surgeon-Major P. Durrell Pank, in charge of the College, has been good enough to prepare on the health of the boys.

“ During the year under report the health of all the students, with the exceptions noted below, was very good.

“ The sanitary arrangements of the different houses leave, in my opinion, nothing to be desired, and the constant and strict supervision exercised by the Principal over the sanitary condition of all the houses and their surroundings have doubtless largely contributed to maintain the healthy condition of the boys. Their daily hours of study, of play and instruction in

the Gymnasium are apportioned so as to keep all the boys well and judiciously employed, mentally and physically all day long, and this also largely contributes to their condition of good general health.

Small-pox has been largely epidemic in Ajmere city and in the district, and strict precautions were taken to vaccinate all unvaccinated boys and to revaccinate those who required it. Eighteen primary and nine revaccinations were successfully performed, and no cases of small pox occurred amongst the boys of the College.

The Maharaja of Ulwar, who resides outside the College grounds, and Bhanwar Perhi Singh of Banswara, who lives in the College, were attacked with chicken-pox and recovered quickly.

There were three cases of serious disease amongst boys residing in the College, and one serious case in a boy living outside the College; these four cases were all typhoid fever and all recovered. The first case was that of the Maharaja of Ulwar, who was ill from 23rd August 1895 to 21st October 1895, and who made a good recovery. The other three cases were Jodhpore boys living in the Jodhpore house, *viz* :—

Thakur Kishor Singh of Bhikamkor, Jodhpore, ill from 15th December 1895 to 4th March 1896.

Thakur Gulab Singh of Balana, Jodhpore, ill from 15th December 1895 to 4th March 1896.

Thakur Karan Singh of Bidiat, Jodhpore, ill from 25th December 1895 to 4th March 1896.

Thakur Kishor Singh was dangerously ill and Thakur Gulab Singh seriously ill.

Thakur Karan Singh's attack was a mild one, they all made good recoveries.

I could trace the disease to no other source than that of the milk supply which was, I believe, obtained from outside sources, which may have been infected, and I suggested to the Principal that a dairy, sufficient for the milk supply of the whole of the College wants, should be started, to be entirely under College control and supervision; this I am informed has been done. The only other suggestion needed in this connection, in my opinion, is that the Foy Sagar water-supply should be extended to the entire Mayo College grounds; this I consider urgent, and that all drinking water for the boys be passed through large Pasteur Filters: these filters are now made in a way suitable to be attached to the water-supply pipe, and are in this way rapid pressure filters and give quickly sufficient drinking water for the supply of large communities."

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF BOYS ON COLLEGE ROLL, PRESENT AT COLLEGE, AND SICK.

8. The daily average number on the College Roll has been 70.41 against 60.02 last year—the average number present 61.14 against 53.99 and the daily average number sick 2.13 against .60.

The increase in the last-named average is due to the four cases of typhoid fever mentioned in the previous paragraph, the duration of the illnesses being 60, 81, 81 and 71 days respectively.

RECREATION EXERCISES.

9. I beg again to report that the daily exercise in Riding, Gymnastics, and Cricket Practice has been continued throughout the year, and in addition to these—I hope I may call, enjoyable recreations—I have been able, owing to the kindness of Maharana Sir Shri Wakhata Singhji of Lunawada, to introduce Target Practice. The College is divided into six Athletic Divisions, of which the first three are instructed in Rifle shooting. This pastime I am led to believe is exceedingly popular, and the advantages and the confidence which the boys will derive from it, in future years, are, I think, in disputable

EXAMINATIONS.

10. In April 1895 the College was examined by Mr. Thomson, Principal of the Agra College, whose report was forwarded to your office for the information of the Agent to the Governor-General with my letter No. 348-21, dated 20th May 1895; a copy of which is now attached for ready reference. (Appendix C).

The drawing class was examined by Mr. F. St. G. Manners-Smith, Executive Engineer and Guardian to His Highness the Maharaja of Ulwar, and his report was forwarded to your office for the information of the Agent to the Governor-General, under cover of my letter No. 343-21, dated 16th May 1895.

CLASSES AND STUDIES.

11. There are nine classes in the College, and the studies pursued in each are given in the statements attached to this report.

The number of boys in each class at the end of the year under report was as follows:—

College class.								Vacant.
First	class	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 boys.
Second	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 "
Third	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	9 "
Fourth	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 "
Fifth	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 "
Sixth	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	11 "
Seventh A	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	15 "
Seventh B	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 "

PUBLIC WORKS.

12. The expenditure on Imperial Works during the year under report has been R2,629-4-10 against R2,643-8-11, showing a decrease of R14-4-1.

13. The expenditure on Contributional Works amounted to R16,414-4-11 against R4,126-9-6, showing an increase of R12,287-11-5 mainly due to additions and alterations to the Bhartpur Residence and the construction of a fresh line of servants' quarters at the Ajmere Residence.

STATEMENT OF THE COLLEGE FUND.

14. The following is a condensed statement of the College Fund.

	R	a.	p.
Balance in Ajmere Treasury on 1st April 1895	10,214	1	9
Adt.—Unexpended balance of the amount drawn for purchase of 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes of the value of R25,000	1,194	8	5
	11,408	10	2
Receipts during the year	36,230	12	8
	47,639	6	10
Expenditure during the year	36,854	5	6
Balance in Ajmere Treasury on 1st April 1896	10,785	1	4

RECEIPTS.

15. The total receipts during the year, amounting to R36,230-12-8 against R43,765-4-1 last year, show a decrease of R7,534-7-5:—

RECEIPTS.	1894-95.			1895-96.			Difference + Increase. - Decrease.
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	
Interest on endowment and accumulated funds amounting to R7,05,200.	26,378	14	9	24,620	4	10	-1,758 9 11
Anticipation interest and commission on R7,05,200.	5,277	15	10	.....			-5,277 15 10
Interest on accumulated fund amounting to R25,000.	.....			872	13	0	+872 13 0
Contribution from Oodeypore . . .	1,187	13	9	1,187	13	9	.....
,, ,, Jeypore . . .	2,969	10	6	1,484	13	3	-1,484 13 3
,, ,, Bikanir . . .	593	15	0	.....			-593 15 0
,, ,, Bhartpur . . .	593	15	0	593	15	0	.....
,, ,, Karauli . . .	178	3	0	178	3	0	.....
,, ,, Ulwar . . .	415	12	0	415	12	0	.....
,, ,, Tonk . . .	59	6	8	59	6	3	.....
,, ,, Sirohi . . .	59	6	3	59	6	3	.....
,, ,, Pertabgarh . . .	118	12	6	118	12	6	.....
,, ,, Jaisalmir . . .	36	0	0	36	0	0	.....
Book, Play and Medical Fund subscriptions.	3,200	0	0	3,900	0	0	+700 0 0
Drawing class fees	1,150	0	0	1,410	0	0	+260 0 0
Conservancy and garden produce .	1,340	4	6	1,199	1	4	-141 3 2
Other receipts	205	2	9	94	7	6	-110 11 3
TOTAL . .	43,765	4	1	36,230	12	8	-7,534 7 5

The sum of R24,620-4-40 represents interest on R7,05,200 for the whole year, at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., less 4 annas per cent. on account of commission.

The sum of R872-13-0 is the interest on R25,000 invested last year, at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., less 4 annas per cent.

In 1894-95 two years' contributions were received from the Jeypore State, hence the decrease.

No contributions for the year 1895-96 have been received from the Bikanir and Tonk States.

The increase of R700 under head Book, Play and Medical Fund subscriptions is owing to subscriptions having been received from 78 boys against 64 in 1894-95.

EXPENDITURE.

16. The total expenditure during the year amounted to R36,854-5-6 against R37,496-10-8 last year, showing a decrease of R642-5-2.

Expenditure.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Difference + Increase - Decrease.
<i>Salaries and Establishments.</i>			
Principal	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	.....
Exchange Compensation Allowance to Principal.	2,495 9 3	2,689 7 0	+193 18 9
Head Master	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	.....
Allowance to Head Master for teaching drawing.	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	.....
Exchange Compensation Allowance to Head Master.	1,544 12 3	1,075 12 6	-468 15 9
Masters and Teachers	8,220 0 0	8,400 0 0	+180 0 0
Personal allowance to Head Pundit and Head Moulvi.	480 0 0	480 0 0	.....
Drill Masters	825 7 7	928 0 1	+102 8 6
Clerks	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	.....
Servants	1,151 8 8	1,152 0 0	+0 7 4
Conservancy and Garden Establishment.	2,449 9 0	2,383 13 10	-65 11 2
Book, Play and Medical Establishment.	971 8 5	953 6 1	-18 2 4
Local allowance to Hospital Assistant.	290 0 0	300 0 0	+10 0 0
Allowance to Medical Officer	600 0 0	600 0 0	.....
Police Guards	454 8 0	454 8 0	.....
<i>Contingent Charges.</i>			
Stationery	134 5 1	177 11 0	+43 5 11
Purchase and repairs of furniture	27 10 4	104 4 6	+76 10 2
Conservancy of garden and grounds.	1,462 13 0	1,346 3 5	-116 9 7
Book, Play and Medical Stores	2,408 10 1	1,975 6 10	-433 3 3
Library	418 4 3	866 14 6	-51 5 9
Pension and absentee charges	777 0 0	761 5 5	-15 10 7
Miscellaneous	687 0 6	599 10 10	-87 5 8
Prizes and Rewards	498 0 3	455 13 6	-42 2 9
Honorarium to Examiners	200 0 0	250 0 0	+50 0 0
TOTAL	37,496 10 8	36,854 5 6	-642 5 2

The decrease under head Exchange Compensation Allowance to Head Master is due to two years' exchange compensation allowance having been paid in 1894-95.

In the year 1894-95 the 2nd mastership remained vacant during the Dasehra vacation, hence the increase during the year under report.

The increase under "Drill Masters" is due to the employment of the two Gymnastic Instructors throughout the year.

The decrease of R65-11-2 under head "Conservancy and Garden Establishment" is owing to the reduction of one cooly at the Principal's house garden from the 1st April 1895.

VISITORS.

17. Amongst the visitors to the Institution, I have the honour to mention His Excellency General Sir George White, Commander-in-Chief in India, and the Honourable Sir Henry Brackenbury, Military Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India. From what both these officers said, I feel that I am in a position to state that they carried away nothing but favourable and pleasing impressions of the College.

SERVICES OF STAFF.

18. I have again to bring to the notice of the Agent to the Governor-General, the good work performed by Mr. Sherring, the Head Master, and all the other members of the Educational Staff, and to thank them for the very ready assistance which they have given me at all times.

Hospital Assistant Jadu Nath Sircar (attached to the College during the absence on deputation of Hospital Assistant Brindabun Chandra Sur) and Hospital Assistant Brindabun Chandra Sur deserve special commendation for their services during the four cases of serious illness mentioned in the body of this report; and in this connection I hope I may be allowed to mention the great care and unremitting attention of Surgeon-Major P. Durrell Pank throughout those anxious periods.

The Riding Master, Honorary Jemadar Khizar Khan, and the House Guardians, have done their work cheerfully and well, and to my entire satisfaction.

APPENDIX A.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERIE.
Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure during 1895-96 and 1896-97.

Receipts.	Estimated Receipts, 1895-96.			Actual Receipts, 1895-96.			Estimated Receipts, 1896-97.			Actual Receipts, 1896-97.			Estimated Expenditure, 1895-96.		Estimated Expenditure, 1896-97.				
	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	
Interest on Endowment and Accumulated Funds amounting to Rs 7,30,200.	25,493	2	10	25,493	1	10	25,493	1	10	Principal	3,000	0	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	
										Exchange Compensation Allowance to Principal	1,800	0	2,689	7	0	1,800	0	0	
										Head Master	6,000	0	6,000	0	0	6,000	0	0	
										Allowance to Head Master for teaching drawing	1,200	0	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0	
										Exchange Compensation Allowance to Head Master	720	0	1,075	12	6	720	0	0	
										Masters and Teachers	8,400	0	8,400	0	0	8,400	0	0	
										Personal Allowance to Head Master and Head	490	0	490	0	0	490	0	0	
										Mouli	90	0	90	0	0	90	0	0	
										Drill Masters	1,187	13	9	1,187	13	9	928	0	1
										Clerks	1,484	13	3	1,484	13	3	1,200	0	0
										Servants	693	15	0	693	15	0	1,150	0	0
										Conservancy and Garden Establishment	2,410	0	2,410	0	0	2,383	13	10	
										Boots, Pinny and Medical do.	970	0	970	0	0	953	6	1	
										Local Allowance to Hospital Assistant	300	0	300	0	0	300	0	0	
										Allowances to Medical Officer	600	0	600	0	0	600	0	0	
										Police Guards	455	0	455	0	0	454	8	0	
										TOTAL	29,645	0	29,645	0	0	30,816	15	6	
										CONTINGENT CHARGES.						23,645	0	0	
										Stationery	180	0	180	0	0	177	11	0	
										Purchase and repairs of furniture	100	0	104	4	6	100	0	0	
										Conservancy of Garden and Grounds	1,510	0	1,346	3	5	1,500	0	0	
										Book, Play and Medical Stores	2,000	0	1,975	6	10	2,000	0	0	
										Library	400	0	366	14	6	400	0	0	
										Pension and absentees charges	770	0	761	5	5	770	0	0	
										Miscellaneous	600	0	599	10	10	600	0	0	
										Prizes and rewards	500	0	455	13	6	500	0	0	
										Honorarium to Examiners	250	0	250	0	0	250	0	0	
										TOTAL	6,300	0	6,037	6	0	6,300	0	0	
										GRAND TOTAL	35,945	0	36,854	5	6	35,945	0	0	

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERIE ;
The 10th April 1896.

WILLIAM LOCH, Lieutenant-Colonel,

Principal, Mayo College.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE.

COLLEGE CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1895-96.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.

NOTE.—This Class was Vacant from the 24th October 1895, the two boys who were in it having left the College on that date.

FIRST CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1895-96.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH	Text book.— <i>Professor Jevon's Political Economy.</i>	The whole, omitting Chapters VIII, IX, and XIV.
	Poetry.— <i>College Book</i>	(1) The Revenge. (2) Ginevrag (3) The Dying Gladiator. (4) To be or not to be.
	Grammar.— <i>Manual of Grammar.</i>	The whole.
	Translation.— <i>Hunter's Brief History of India in Hindi, Part II.</i>	Pages 1 to 30.
	Composition (Teacher, H. SHERRING, ESQ., HEAD MASTER.)	Original essays.
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	Text book.— <i>Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge.</i>	The whole, omitting pages 98 to 113.
	(Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR, 3RD MASTER.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE.	Sanskrit Text Book.— <i>Sanskrit Shiksha.</i>	Pages 29 to 48; 58 to 65; and 85 to 91.
	Sanskrit Grammar.— <i>Rajkrishna's</i>	Pages 132 to 200 and Rules of Sandhi, 75 to 86.
	Translation (Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN, HEAD PANDIT.)	Hindi into Sanskrit and vice versa.
MATHEMATICS	Arithmetic.— <i>Boutflower's Part III.</i>	Chapter XXVIII (First 23 sums). " XXIX (The whole) " " Square Root. " " (First 15 sums) " XXXII (The whole).
	(Teacher, LALA BANSI DHAR, 2ND PANDIT.)	Cube Root.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	English History.— <i>Creighton's</i>	Pages 30 to 72.
	Indian History.— <i>The Elementary History of India.</i>	Pages 1 to 41, and 67 to 88.
	Physical Geography.— <i>Geikie's Primer.</i>	Pages 46 to 131.
	General Geography	Europe and South America.
	Map Drawing (Teacher, LALA SANGAM LAL, M.A., L.L.B., 2ND MASTER.)	Map of South America.

SECOND CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1895-96.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . . .	Text Book.— <i>Whitworth's Raj-kumar Law Lectures.</i>	The whole.
	Poetry.— <i>College Book</i> . . .	(1) Young Lochinvar. (2) How they brought the good news from Ghent to Aix. (3) The Charge of the Light Brigade. (4) The Saxon and the Gael. (5) The Soldier's Dream.
	Composition	Æsop's Fables.
	(Teacher, H. SHERRING, Esq., HEAD MASTER.)	
	Grammar.— <i>Manual of Grammar</i>	Pages 1 to 129, omitting 107 to 116 and 125 to 127.
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	Translation.— <i>Hunter's Brief History of India in Hindi, Part II.</i>	Pages 1 to 14.
	(TEACHER, LALA SANGAM LAL, M.A., LL.B., 2ND MASTER.)	
	Text Book.— <i>Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge.</i>	Pages 1 to 269 (omitting 98 to 113).
SECOND LANGUAGE.	(Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR, 3RD MASTER).	
	Sanskrit Text Book.— <i>Sanskrit Shiksha.</i>	Pages 1 to 28, and 49 to 57.
	Sanskrit Grammar.— <i>Rajkrishna's</i>	Pages 37 to 97 and Rules of Sandhi, 60 to 74.
	Translation	Hindi into Sanskrit and vice versa.
MATHEMATICS .	(Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN, HEAD PANDIT.)	
	Arithmetic.— <i>Boutflower's Part III.</i>	Chapter XXII (The whole). ,, XXIII (The whole). ,, XXIV (First 30 sums). ,, XXV (,, 20 sums). ,, XXVI (,, 20 sums). ,, XXVII (,, 20 sums).
	(Teacher, LALA BANSI DHAR, 2ND PANDIT.)	
	English History.— <i>Creighton's</i>	Pages 1 to 30.
	Indian History.— <i>The Elementary History of India.</i>	Pages 58 to 88.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	Physical Geography.— <i>Geikie's Primer.</i>	Pages 1 to 46.
	General Geography— <i>Blochmann's</i>	Africa and America.
	Map Drawing	Africa and Boundaries of America.
	(Teacher, BABU ANANTRAM SUR, 6TH MASTER.)	

THIRD CLASS.

Quantity read during the year, 1895-96.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . . .	Text Book.— <i>Orient Reader, No. IV.</i> Poetry.— <i>College Book</i> Composition (Teacher, H. SHERRING, Esq., HEAD MASTER.) Grammar.— <i>Manual of Grammar</i> . . Translation.— <i>Stapley's Graduated Translation Exercises, Part II.</i> (Teacher, LALA SANGAM LAL, M.A., LL.B., 2ND MASTER.)	(1) How the Rajah took the Census. (2) The two Friends of Syracuse. (3) The Three Giants (ten parts). (1) Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog. (2) The Parrot. (3) The Incheape Rock. (4) Hohenlin-den. (5) Lord Ullin's Daughter, Aesop's Fables. Pages 1 to 69. Exercises, XIII, XIV, and XV.
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE . . .	Text Book— <i>Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge</i> . (Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR, 3RD MASTER.)	Pages 1 to 200 (omitting 98 to 113).
SECOND LANGUAGE.	Sanskrit Text Book.— <i>Rijupath, Part I.</i> Sanskrit Grammar.— <i>Upakramanika.</i> Translation (Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN, HEAD PANDIT.) Persian Text Books.— <i>Iqd-i-Gul</i> . . <i>Iqd-i-Manzum</i> . . Persian Grammar.— <i>Masdar-i-Fayuz.</i> Translation Letter Writing (Teacher, MOULVI HABIB-UL-RAHMAN, HEAD MOULVI.)	Pages 7 to 41. Pages 52 to 78, and Rules of Sandhi, 45 to 59. Hindi into Sanskrit and vice versa. Urdu into Persian and vice versa. In Persian.
MATHEMATICS.	Arithmetic.— <i>Boutflower's, Part III.</i> (Teacher, LALA BANSI DHAR, 2ND PANDIT.)	Chapter XVIII (the whole), Chapter XIX (the whole), Chapter XX (the whole, omitting page 41), Chapter XXI (the whole, omitting miscellaneous problems).
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	Indian History.— <i>The Elementary History of India</i> . Geography.— <i>Blochmann's</i> . . Map Drawing (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBER, 4TH MASTER.)	Pages 28 to 57. Africa. Africa.

FOURTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1895-96.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . . .	Text Book.— <i>Orient Reader</i> , No. III. Poetry.— <i>College Book</i> . . . Grammar.— <i>Grammatical Primer</i> . . Translation.— <i>Stapley's Graduated Translation Exercises, Part I.</i> (Teacher, LALA SANGAM LALL, M.A., LL.B., 2ND MASTER.)	(1) Idleness and Industry. (2) The Boasting Wolf. (3) The Lost Camel. (4) The Prophecy. (5) The Three Brothers. (6) The Water Melon. (7) The Weaver-girl. (8) Choosing a King of the Animals. (9) The Whale. (10) The Wolf. (11) Raja Rasalu and the Swans. (12) Raja Rasalu and the Giants of Gandgarh. (13) The Sluggard. (14) The Elephant. (15) How to make the best of it. (16) The Forest on Fire. (1) The Story of Gelert. (2) Casabianca. (3) The Glove and the Lion. Pages 1 to 57. Exercises I, II, III, VIII, IX, X, XI, and XII.
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	Text Book.— <i>Translation of Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge</i> . (Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR, 3RD MASTER.)	Pages 1 to 145 in the English version (omitting 98 to 113).
SECOND LANGUAGE.	Sanskrit Text Book.— <i>Chanakya-nitisar Sangraha</i> . Sanskrit Grammar.— <i>Upakramanika</i> . Hindi Text Book.— <i>Gutka, Part I.</i> Hindi Letter Writer.— <i>Patiamalika, Part II.</i> (Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN, HEAD PANDIT.) Persian Text Book.— <i>Farsi ki Pahli kitab</i> . Persian Grammar.— <i>Saf-wat-ul-masadir</i> . Urdu Text Book.— <i>Mazamin</i> . . Urdu Grammar.— <i>Qawaaid Urdu, Part II.</i> Persian Letter Writer.— <i>Rugat Nizamia</i> . Urdu Letter Writer.— <i>Inshai Urdu Shakista</i> . (Teacher, MOULVI HABIB-UL-RAHMAN, HEAD MOULVI.)	The whole. Pages 17 to 51, and Rules of Sandhi 35 to 44. Pages 67 to 80. The whole. Page 21 to end. Page 13 to end. Pages 1 to 56. Page 25 to end. The whole. Pages 1 to 20.
MATHEMATICS .	Arithmetic.— <i>Boutflower's Part II.</i> (Teacher, LALA BANSI DHAH, 2ND PANDIT.)	Chapter XIII (first 25 sums of the first exercise, and first 5 sums of the second exercise), Chapter XIV (first 28 sums), Chapter XV (the whole), Chapter XVII (the whole), G.C.M. and first 20 sums of L.C.M.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	Indian History.— <i>The Elementary History of India</i> . Geography.— <i>Blochmann's</i> . . . Map Drawing . . . (Teacher, LALA SANGAM LAL, M.A., LL.B., 2ND MASTER.)	Pages 1 to 28, omitting page 20. Europe and Asia. Europe.

FIFTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1895-96.

Subject	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH	Text Book.— <i>Orient Reader, No. II.</i>	(1) The Snow Man. (2) The Oasis. (3) The Fox and the Goat. (4) The Fox and the Cat. (5) A Cricket Match. (6) A European Gentleman in India. (7) The Faithful Servant. (8) The Himalayas. (9) Burning Mountains. (10) The Nightingale. (11) The Fox and the Horse. (12) Telling the Truth. (13) Good manners. (14) Jack the Giant Killer (including Jack's First Attempt; Giant Blunderbore; A Welsh Giant; The Craven Giant; The Prince's State; Jack's further Adventures; The Cavern and Thundel).
	Poetry.— <i>College Book</i>	(1) We are seven; (2) After Blenheim; and (3) Humanity towards Insects. Pages 1 to 25. First seven Exercises.
	Grammar.— <i>Grammatical Primer</i> . Translation.— <i>Stapley's Graduated Translation Exercises, Part I.</i> (Teacher, PANDIT PRETAMBER, 4TH MASTER.)	Pages 1 to 82 in the English version.
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	Text Book.— <i>Translation of Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge.</i> (Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR, 3RD MASTER.)	Pages 48 to 75.
SECOND LANGUAGE.	Hindi Text Book.— <i>Third Hindi Reader.</i>	Rules of Sandhi, 25 to 34.
	Sanskrit Grammar.— <i>Upakramanika.</i>	Pages 15 to end.
	Hindi Grammar.— <i>Hindi Vyakaran-sar.</i>	Pages 21 to end.
	Hindi Letter Writer.— <i>Patramalika, Part I.</i>	Pages 1 to 12.
	Krishidarpan (Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN, HEAD PANDIT.)	Pages 1 to 20.
MATHEMATICS.	Persian Text Book.— <i>Farsi ki Pohli kitab.</i>	Pages 1 to 13.
	Persian Grammar.— <i>Saf-wat-ul-masadis.</i>	Pages 1 to 66.
	Urdu Text Book.— <i>Muntakhibat-i-Urdu.</i>	Pages 1 to 24.
	Urdu Grammar.— <i>Qawa'id Urdu, Part II.</i>	Pages 32 to end.
	Urdu Letter Writer.— <i>Insha-Urdn-Nastalig.</i> (Teacher, MOULVI HABIB-UL-RAHMAN, HEAD MOULVI.)	Chapter IX (First 50 sums). " X (First 30 sums of Exercise I). " " (First 10 sums of Exercise II). " XI (First 22 sums). " XII (First 22 sums).
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	Arithmetic. — <i>Boutflower's Part II.</i> (Teacher, LALA BANSI DHAR, 2ND PANDIT.)	The whole.
	Indian History.— <i>M. Jankinath's Part II.</i>	Asia.
	Geography.— <i>Blochmann's</i> Map Drawing (Teacher, LALA HAR BUX, 5TH MASTER.)	Asia. Asia.

SIXTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1895-96.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . .	Text Books.— <i>Orient Reader No. I</i>	The whole, omitting the Poetry Lessons XV, XVIII, and XIX.
	<i>Do. do. II.</i>	Lesson I.
	Poetry.— <i>College Book</i> . . .	Lucy Gray.
	Grammar.— <i>Nesfield's Grammar, Book I.</i>	Parts of Speech.
	Colloquial.	125 Sentences.
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE .	(TEACHER, PANDIT PEETAMBER, 4TH MASTER.)	
	Text Book.— <i>Translation of Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge.</i>	Pages 1 to 44 in the English version
	(TEACHER, BABU ANANTRAM SUR, 6TH MASTER.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE .	Hindi Text Book— <i>Third Hindi Reader.</i>	Pages 1 to 35.
	Sanskrit Grammar.— <i>Upakramanika.</i>	Rules of Swar Sandhi, from 17 to 28, pages 4 and 5.
	Hindi Grammar.— <i>Hindi Vyakaran Sar.</i>	Pages 1 to 14.
	Hindi Letter Writer.— <i>Patramala, Part I.</i>	Pages 1 to 20.
	<i>Krishidarpan</i>	Pages 20 to 32.
	(TEACHER, LALA HAR BUX, 5TH MASTER.)	
	Urdu Text Book.— <i>Hakaik-ul-Mojudat.</i>	Pages 1 to 52.
MATHEMATICS .	Urdu Grammar.— <i>Qawaaid Urdu, Part I.</i>	The whole.
	Urdu Letter Writer.— <i>Inshai Urdu Nastaliq.</i>	Pages 1 to 31.
	(TEACHER, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI, 2ND MOULVI.)	
	Arithmetic.— <i>Boutflower's Part I.</i>	Pages 55 to end.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY .	(TEACHER, LALA HAR BUX, 5TH MASTER.)	
	Indian History— <i>Munshi Jankinath's Part I.</i>	The whole.
	Geography.	Map of India.
	(TEACHER, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI, 2ND MOULVI.)	

SEVENTH A CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1895-96.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . . .	Text Books.— <i>Orient Primer</i> . . . <i>Orient Reader, No. I.</i> . . . Grammar. Colloquial (TEACHER, B. ANANTRAM SUR, 6TH MASTER.)	The whole. Pages 3 to 16. Parts of Speech in Hindi. 100 Sentences. .
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.		Lectures on (1) The Horse, (2) The Camel, (3) The Elephant, (4) The Cow, (5) The Dog, (6) The Cat, (7) The Lion, (8) The Bear, (9) The Sheep, (10) The Goat, (11) The Hare, (12) The Fowls, (13) The Crocodile, (14) The Eagle, (15) The Buffalo, (16) The Serpent, (17) The Ass, (18) The Red Deer, (19) The Spider.
SECOND LANGUAGE	(TEACHER, PANDIT PEETAMBER, 4TH MASTER.) Hindi Text Books.— <i>Second Hindi Reader.</i> <i>Krishidarpan</i> (TEACHER, PANDIT SHEO NARAIAN, HEAD PANDIT.) Urdu Text Books.— <i>Tashrih-ul-Haruf.</i> <i>Second Book of Urdu</i> (TEACHER, MOULVI HABIB-UL-RAHMAN, HEAD MOULVI.)	Pages 1 to 32. Pages 12 to 20. The whole. The whole.
MATHEMATICS	Arithmetic.— <i>Boutflower's Part I.</i> (TEACHER, LALA BANSI DHAR, 2ND PANDIT.)	Notation, Numeration, up to hundreds of millions, and Multiplication Tables up to 10 times 10; Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication.

SEVENTH B CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1895-96.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . . .	Text Book.— <i>Orient Primer</i> . . . Colloquial (TEACHER, BABU ANANTRAM SUR, 6TH MASTER.)	1st Division,—Pages 5 to 40. 2nd „ „ 5 to 8 1st Division,—80 Sentences.
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	... . .	Lectures on (1) The Cow, (2) The Bear, (3) The Dog, (4) The Cat, (5) The Camel, (6) The Lion, (7) The Elephant, (8) The Goat, (9) The Horse.
SECOND LANGUAGE.	(Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI ; 2ND MOULVI.) Hindi Text Books.— <i>First Hindi Reader</i> <i>Second Hindi Reader</i> (Teacher, LALA HAR BUX, 5TH MASTER.) Urdu Text Books.— <i>Tashrih-ul-Haruf</i> <i>Second Book of Urdu</i> <i>Qawaaid Urdu Part I.</i> (Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI, 2ND MOULVI.)	1st and 2nd Divisions—The whole, excluding Chapters III and IV. 3rd Division,—Pages 1 to 6. 1st Division,—Pages 1 to 17. 1st and 2nd Divisions—The whole. 1st Division—The whole. 2nd Division—Pages 1 to 29. Pages 1 to 6.
MATHEMATICS .	Arithmetic.— <i>Boutflower's Part I.</i> (Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI, 2ND MOULVI.)	Division I.—Notation, and Numeration up to hundreds of millions, Multiplication Tables up to 10 times 10 in Hindi, Addition, Subtraction, and easy Multiplication. Division II.—Easy sums in Addition and Subtraction. Division III.—Notation and Numeration up to 100, and easy sums in Addition. Division IV.—Notation and Numeration up to 100.

(11)

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE POST OFFICE IN RAJPUTANA DURING THE YEAR 1895-96.

No. 263-C, dated Camp Abu, the 24th May 1896.

From—The Deputy Postmaster-General, Rajputana,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to furnish the following brief review on the working of the Imperial Post Office in the Rajputana Postal Circle during the year 1895-96. I may mention that my Administration Report to the Director-General of the Post Office of India is not due until the 1st July, annually; hence, at this early date, very little information beyond bare statistics can be furnished. A copy of my Administration Report will be furnished, for the information of the Agent to the Governor-General, later on.

2. The five appendices which accompany this review indicate the postal progress of the year. The following remarks explain the increases or decreases noticeable in comparison with the figures furnished in the corresponding appendices for the year 1894-95.

Appendix I.—Shows a net increase of 9 Branch Post Offices and 7 Letter-boxes. Of these, 3 Branch Post Offices, Akhaigarh, Bhusawar and Biana, were opened in the Bhartpur State; 3, Munli, Sanwar and Debari, in the Meywar State; 2, Chandarun and Khajwana, in Marwar, and Multhan in Bhopawar.

Appendix II.—Railway mileage over which mails were carried during the year increased by 62 miles, owing to the opening of the Oodeypore-Chitore Railway; and there was a decrease of 1 mile in mail-cart mileage, owing to the abolition of the mail-cart from Rutlam Railway Station to Rutlam, instead of which a runner is now employed to carry the mails. No changes occurred in the length of camel lines. The following runners' lines were closed—from Chitorgarh to Oodeypore, 70 miles; Oodeypore to Kankrauli, 40 miles; and Goona to Sipri, 58 miles: and new mail lines from Debari to Oodeypore, 9 miles, and Munli to Kankrauli, 25 miles, were opened. Seven other new runners' lines, aggregating to $67\frac{1}{2}$ miles, were also opened during the year. The net result in runners' lines is a decrease of 77 miles, compared with the lines which existed on 31st March 1895. The net mileage of the three classes of mail lines, at the close of the year, was $4,756\frac{1}{4}$ miles, or 16 miles less than the milage at the close of the preceding year.

Appendices III and IIIA.—The estimated total number of articles of the Letter and Parcel mails received for delivery, during the last two years, is given below:—

Year.	Letter mail.	Parcel mail.
1894-95	11,402,600	100,675
1895-96	12,134,425	125,195
Increase	7,31,825	24,520
Percentage	6.4	24.3

The increase in articles of the Letter mail is attributed to the normal progress of the Post Office, and the increase in the number of Parcel mail articles is due to the introduction of a cheaper system of unregistered parcels, which had effect from the 1st August 1895.

Appendix IV.—There were two highway robberies of mails in this Circle during the year, particulars of which will be found in the appendix. The escort sawar who accompanied the mails from Jhalrapatan to Agar, behaved in a cowardly manner. His conduct has been brought to the notice of the Political authorities concerned.

SALT REVENUE.

3. Four Head, 23 Sub and 4 Branch Post Offices are authorized to receive indents for the purchase of salt from Government Salt Depôts. The system is not, however, in general favour with the salt traders, as only 5 offices (4 Sub and 1 Branch) received indents to the total number of 100, which aggregated 17,855 maunds of salt, valued at R49,351-1-9. The Sambhar and Pachbadra Salt Lines Post Offices still continue to be the Salt Depôts in this Circle. Annexed is a comparative summary for the year under review and the preceding year, of salt purchased through the Depôt Post Offices and the money collected thereon:—

Year.	Number of Indents.	Quantity of salt supplied in maunds.	Value of the salt supplied.
1894-95	437	73,500	2,14,267
1895-96	353	63,795	1,75,293
Decrease .	84	9,705	38,974

TELEGRAPH.

4. On the 31st March 1896 there were 33 combined Post and Telegraph Offices in the Circle. During the year under review combined offices were opened at Ramgarh, Fatehpur, Lachmangarh and Churu. The transactions of the 33 combined offices were 67,417 messages "sent" and 83,911 messages "received". The revenue realised by this Department in the Rajputana Circle, on behalf of the Telegraph Department, amounted to R66,126-11-0, and the cost of the establishment debitible to the Telegraph Department was R11,392-13-11. In addition to the 33 combined offices, 121 Post Offices in the Circle which are authorized to receive telegrams from the public for transmission to the nearest Telegraph Office, booked 8,058 messages, thus affording a further revenue of R7,582-5-0 to the Telegraph Department, without any additional cost of establishment.

QUININE.

5. With effect from the 1st October 1894, the sale of quinine was authorized at all Post Offices in the Ajmere and Merwara Districts, and in all the Native States under the Rajputana Agency, except Dholepore, which is in the North-Western Provinces Postal Circle. Owing to some delay incidental to starting the system, it was not brought into force until the 1st January 1895. In the three months January, February and March 1895, the Post Offices sold 12,459 powders (or 122 packets and 15 powders) of quinine, valued at R194-10-9. On these sales the Postmasters were allowed the sum of R12-2-0 as commission. During the year under review, 24,841 powders (or 243 packets and 55 powders), valued at R388-2-3, were sold. The sales were heaviest in the States

of Meywar, Sirohi and parts of Marwar, where malarial fever prevails after the monsoon. Postmasters were allowed on these sales the sum of R22-12-6 as commission.

During the year under review temporary Post Offices were opened at—

- (1) Tilwara—where a cattle fair is held annually for a fortnight during April;
- (2) Jodhpore—where a horse fair and polo tournament was held during March;
- (3) Two Field Post Offices—in connection with the Camps of Exercise in the Mhow Division held for two weeks in January last—were also established, one for the Northern and the other for the Southern forces, engaged in the manoeuvres;
- (4) A Camp Post Office was attached to the Camp of the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, during the winter tour. It was opened at Neemuch on the 21st December 1895, and closed at Jeypore on the 15th February 1896;
- (5) A Camp Post Office was attached to the Camp of the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, during the winter tour. It was opened at Dewas on the 30th November 1895, and closed on return of the Agent to the Governor-General to Indore, on the 1st February 1896.

7. I was in charge of the Circle throughout the year, except for three months spent on privilege leave. During my absence Mr. F. B. O'Shea was in charge from 24th July to 23rd October 1895.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices (of all classes) and Letter-boxes existing on the 31st March 1896, compared with the number existing on the 31st March 1895.

EXISTING ON 31ST MARCH 1895.					EXISTING ON 31ST MARCH 1896.					INCREASE OR DECREASE.					REMARKS.
Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	
12	71	202	285	192	12	69	213	294	199	...	*2	+11	13	+7	Imperial.
...	...	10	10	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	District Dâk.
12	71	212	295	192	12	69	223	304	199	...	2	11	13	7	Total.

* Decrease.

† Increase.

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the distance over which mails were carried by Railway, Camels, Tongas, Mail Carts, and Runners during the year ending 31st March 1896, as compared with the previous year.

DESCRIPTION OF MAIL LINES.	Mileage on 31st March 1895.	Mileage on 31st March 1896.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.		REMARKS.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
<i>Imperial.</i>					
Railways	1,266	1,328	62	...	...
Camels, tongas and mail carts	322	321	...	1	
Runners	2,996 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,919 $\frac{1}{4}$	169	246	
<i>District Dâk.</i>					
Runners	188	188	...	...
TOTAL . .	4,772$\frac{1}{4}$	4,756$\frac{1}{4}$	231	247	

APPENDIX III.

Enumeration of articles delivered and money-orders issued and paid during the past five years.

YEAR.	Letters.	Postcards.	Newspapers and packets.	Parcels including value payable articles.	Insured parcels.	MONEY-ORDERS ISSUED.		MONEY-ORDERS PAID.		REMARKS.
						No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
1891-92	5,143,415	2,657,200	518,415	44,000	21,535	129,420	35,27,838	118,871	42,23,258	
1892-93	4,709,484	2,603,432	525,608	49,816	21,060	137,173	36,42,438	115,224	41,93,079	
1893-94	4,713,610	2,804,295	544,580	71,905	20,440	138,611	38,76,775	110,437	40,76,727	
1894-95	6,552,480	3,908,785	941,335	74,760	25,915	228,821	61,36,589	136,239	47,39,059	
1895-96	6,412,615	4,172,680	997,180	101,105	24,090	219,783	63,54,324	149,525	49,35,457	

CAMP ABU;
The 24th May 1896. }

G. BARTON GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana.

APPENDIX III A.

Insured Articles and Ordinary parcels posted in the Rajputana Circle.

YEAR.	INSURED ARTICLES.			NUMBER OF ORDINARY PARCELS.		REMARKS.
	Number.	Value.	Insurance fees realized.	Registered.	Unregistered.	
1894-95	18,173	R 52,80,222 a. 4 p. 4	R 13,384 a. 5 p. 0	86,039	...	
1895-96	17,837	R 57,79,480 a. 12 p. 1	R 14,497 a. 13 p. 0	38,783	1,627	
Increase or Decrease	+336	*4,99,258 a. 7 p. 9	*1,113 a. 8 p. 0	*2,744	...	+Decrease. *Increase.
Percentage	1.84	9 45	8 31	7 61	...	

APPENDIX IV.

Showing the Highway Robberies committed or attempted in the Rajputana Circle during the year ending 31st March 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	Date.	Locality.	Territory.	Parties concerned, implicated or suspected.	Nature and brief details of the property stolen.	Brief statement of the facts of the case and the result of the enquiry.	REMARKS.
1	26th June 1895.	1½ miles from Biana.	Bhartpur	Kunjurs.	Nil.	On the morning of 26th June 1895, the mail runner, named Chottee Lal, carrying the mail from Bhusawar to Biana was attacked by three highwaymen who assaulted the runner with sticks and took away the mail bag from him. On feeling the bag and seemingly finding it to contain nothing of value they left the mail bag intact. Chottee Lal was severely wounded and was removed to the Hospital, where he was under treatment for nearly 2 months.	No trace of the highway robbers has been obtained.
2	17th March 1896.	20½ miles from Jhalrapatan and 1½ miles from Soyekalan.	Gwalior.	Not known.	Nil.	On the night of the 17th March 1896, the mail runner, Bhagirath, escorted by a sepoy and a sowar while carrying the mail from Guraria, a stage 23 miles from Jhalrapatan, on the road to Soyekalan, was attacked at Jamalkhal by two men on foot armed with clubs. These robbers assaulted the runner by blows on the back of his head. The runner attempted to escape with the mail bag, but he was overtaken by two mounted men, who snatched away the mail bag from the runner and rode off with it. After this two other mounted men rode up to the runner, one of whom fired a gun, but without effect. The plundered mails were found on the 21st March 1896, in a field about 600 yards east of the place where the robbery was committed. The bags were found cut open and the contents scattered about. The department suffered no loss.	The case is still under enquiry; the offenders have not as yet been apprehended.

(12)

GENERAL REPORT ON PUBLIC WORKS IN RAJPUTANA FOR THE YEAR
1895-96.

1. The expenditure during the year 1895-96 on Public Works in Rajputana, including that incurred in the different Native States, but excluding the outlay on Irrigation Works in the British districts of Ajmere-Merwara, which is accounted for in a separate report, amounted to R53,39,370-0-0, as shown below :—

CANTONMENT FUNDS.

	R
Nussirabad	371
Other contributional works inclusive of Municipal	
Works in Ajmere-Merwara	48,030
Native States of Rajputana	49,98,485
GRAND TOTAL	<u>53,73,552</u>

2. The expenditure incurred by Native States is as follows:—

* Expenditure supervised by public officers lent by Imperial Government

3. The total outlay of the year given in paragraph 1, as compared with that of the previous year, shows an increase of R4,26,941.

PUBLIC WORKS IN THE NATIVE STATES OF RAJPUTANA.

4. There has been good progress during the year. The States of Jeypore, Jodhpore, Bhartpur, Kotah, Ulwar and Bikanir have each their own State Engineer.

The Agent to the Governor-General desires especially to notice the excellent

the addition of useful feeder lines are under consideration. Some very useful and important irrigation schemes also show the interest taken by the Durbar in the development of the State. The Public Works in Jeypore are well known, having been under the able guidance of Colonel S. S. Jacob for twenty-eight years. They comprise extensive irrigation works, which have been added to during the year—water-works and gas works, drainage, etc. A line of railway to pass through the heart of the State, north and south, is under consideration, and the Durbar is desirous of carrying it out.

In the Neywar State the line of railway from Oodeypore to Chittore (60½ miles) has been opened during the year, and surveys for its extension are under consideration. The Bhartpur State is pushing on vigorously with irrigation schemes and improvements to the city. In the Bikanir State irrigation from wells and tanks is having earnest consideration. The proposals for a scheme for bringing water from the Panjab from the Gugger river into Bikanir territory have advanced, the survey and estimate have been completed, and the details of an agreement between the Bikanir State and the Government of the Panjab have been tentatively arranged and submitted for the approval of that Government prior to submission to the Government of India. The Kotah State is pressing for the approval of Government to a broad gauge line of railway to connect the Bina-Guna Railway with the capital, Kotah, and surveys and estimates are nearly completed.

The interest and activity shown by the States in the development of railways is most praiseworthy, and the Agent to the Governor-General desires to bring it prominently to the notice of the Government of India.

A brief summary of the work during the year for each State will be found further on.

ESTABLISHMENT, GENERAL.

ENGINEER OFFICERS.

5. Mr. H. F. White, Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agents to the Governor-General, Rajputana and Central India, retired from Government service on 19th June 1895. He was succeeded by Mr. A. J. Hughes, C.I.E., who joined this Administration on the forenoon of 6th September 1895. He retired from service on 2nd February 1896. Mr. D. Joscelyne, C.E., succeeded the last-named officer and took up the duties of Superintending Engineer and Secretary on 26th February 1893. Mr. G. S. T. Harris, Executive Engineer, who was in charge of the Ajmere Provincial Division, went on eighteen months' leave, commencing from 16th April 1895, and was succeeded by Rai Bahadur Pandit Sham Nath, Executive Engineer, who handed over charge of the division to Major Spilsbury, R.E., Executive Engineer, on the 23rd September 1895. The following gentlemen held executive charge of the Mount Abu Division during the year 1895-1896:—

Name.	From	To
Mr. W. R. Chill, Honorary Assistant Engineer . . .	...	27th May 1895.
Mr. E. G. Foy, Executive Engineer . . .	27th May 1895.	6th March 1896.
Rai Bahadur Sham Nath, in charge, Executive Engineer . . .	6th March 1896.	...

Rai Bahadur Sham Nath, before taking charge of the Mount Abu Division, held charge of the Abu Road Special Sub-Division. This Sub-Division was abolished on his taking up the duties of the Executive Engineer, Mount Abu Division. Mr. Jotundro Mohun Roy, Assistant Engineer (old 3rd grade), was transferred to Hyderabad (Deccan) in September 1895.

Mr. Miles, the Superintending Engineer of the Kotah and Jhallawar States, died on 11th June 1895 while on furlough in England. He served continuously in Rajputana since January 1869. From 1874 to 1894 his services were lent to Native States, and he served continuously as Engineer to the Kotah and Jhallawar States for nearly sixteen years. The Agent to the Governor-General desires to place on record his appreciation of the zeal and usefulness of this officer and his regret at his loss.

Mr. R. H. Tickell, Executive Engineer, was appointed Engineer to the Kotah State in November 1895. The Jhallawar State Chief made his own arrangements for the supervision of his public works during the year.

IMPERIAL.

MILITARY.

MAJOR WORKS.

6. The following are the works of the year:—

- (1) *European Officers' Quarters, Indore.*—Second block of servants' quarters have been dismantled and reconstructed; completed.
- (2) A new road in Deesa cantonment; completed.

GENERAL CANTONMENT WORKS.

- (3) Laying down pipe line from Neekchaul well to Deoli Irregular Force lines; completed.

MINOR WORKS.

7. The following are the chief minor works carried out during the year:—

- (1) *Purveyors' stores at Abu.*—Additions and alterations; completed.
- (2) Hospital Assistants' quarters at Deesa; completed.
- (3) Cells for the Native Infantry lines, Deesa; completed.
- (4) Commissariat Transport Sergeant's quarters, Deesa; completed.
- (5) *Hospital, Malwa Bhil Corps, Sirdarpur.*—Dead House; completed.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

8. *Europe stores.*—Twenty-eight iron bedsteads were received from England during the year.

REPAIRS, MILITARY.

9. Special, annual, and petty repairs were carried out to all military buildings as far as funds permitted.

CIVIL WORKS.

MAJOR WORKS.

10. The following are the chief major works that were carried out during the year:—

- (1) *Ajmere Treasury.*—The iron cage for storage of money, which was mentioned in last year's review, was very nearly completed, except a tramway to move trucks in and out of the cage. This was nearly completed.

- (2) *Ajmere Jail. Extra Workshop Accommodation.*—Materials were collected to the extent of Rs. 2,38 during the year.
- (3) *Residency Buildings.*—Chuprassees' lines at Abu completed during the year.
- (4) *Public Works Department Buildings.*—Executive Engineer's Office at Ajmere; completed.
- (5) *Forest Department.*—A combined house and office for Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests; completed.
- (6) *Ecclesiastical.*—A Roman Catholic Church at Ajmere. Materials collected, and half the foundation laid down. The design is by Colonel Jacob, and is in the Gothic style. The funds available are a little over Rs. 47,000 including Government grant, and the estimate has been adapted to this limit.

MINOR WORKS.

11. The following are the important minor works undertaken and completed during the year:—

- (1) *Post Office.*—Additions and alterations to Post Office at Abu.
- (2) A new road to Abu Residency.
- (3) *Treasury.*—Extending strong-room at Ajmere Treasury.
- (4) *Archæological.*—Improvement to surrounding of Marble Baradari at Dowlat Bagh at Ajmere.
- (5) *Police.*—Guard room at Dewair for occupation of military detachment of Merwara Battalion at Ajmere.

REPAIRS, CIVIL.

12. Special repairs (where necessary), and ordinary annual repairs were carried out to all civil buildings as far as funds permitted. A large portion of the expenditure on repairs to civil buildings was due to re-roofing the residential buildings with corrugated iron sheets at Mount Abu.

COMMUNICATION.

MAJOR WORKS.

13. The following are the chief major works undertaken during the year:—

- (1) *Imperial Road.*—Widening, improving and metalling Abu cart-road from its present width to 20 feet from 9th mile to the foot of the hill; completed.
- (2) *Imperial Road.*—Widening, improving 9th to $7\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and metalling Abu cart-road from $7\frac{1}{2}$ mile to $12\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The estimate was sanctioned with a view to make the Imperial Road fit for tonga service in a length of about 10 miles; in progress.
- (3) Constructing a causeway in 31 mile Deoli Link Road; completed.

MINOR WORKS.

14. The most important minor work undertaken during the year was improving road from Palanpur Office to Post Office in order to reduce the gradient; completed.

REPAIRS, COMMUNICATION.

15. All the lines of communication were kept in good repair as far as funds permitted.

CONTRIBUTIONAL WORKS.

16. The most important works undertaken in hand were—

- (1) *Trevor Tal*, the gift of His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi as a memorial to Colonel Trevor, the late Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, to supply Mount Abu with water.

(2) *Church Tower at Abu.*—The tower is built in memory of Colonel Walter, the late Agent to the Governor-General, from funds raised by public subscription. The design is by Colonel Jacob. The estimate amounted ₹2,768, and the expenditure to ₹2,500.

NATIVE STATES.

MEYWAR STATE.

Report on Public Works for 1895-96.

1. The expenditure on Public Works during the year 1895-96 is ₹2,07,400 as shown below:—

	<i>R</i>
Original works—buildings	1,06,300
Repairs to buildings	30,000
Original works—communication	11,600
Repairs, communication	5,900
Irrigation (new works)	20,000
„ (repairs)	2,800
Miscellaneous original works	18,300
Establishment charges	12,500
TOTAL	2,07,400

ORIGINAL WORKS—BUILDINGS.

2. The main expenditure under this head was incurred on the following items:—

	<i>R</i>
1. New Zenana Palace	56,400
2. Aviary and dogs' house	4,100
3. Sujjangarh Palace	5,400
4. Stables	5,900
5. Khich Munder	3,100
6. Bhojan Shala	4,500
7. Shahalyky Bary	14,400

REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS.

3. Ordinary repairs executed during the year.

ORIGINAL WORKS, COMMUNICATION.

4. Under this head the principal items are—

	<i>R</i>
1. New road from Fateh Sagar to Bedla Road	400
2. New road from Sarup Sagar to Fateh Sagar	11,200
TOTAL	11,600

REPAIRS, COMMUNICATION.

5. Ordinary repairs executed during the year.

IRRIGATION.

6. Under this head ₹20,000 were expended on the Connaught Bund.

MISCELLANEOUS.

7. This head principally includes repairs to carriages, boats, palace furniture, shooting boxes, etc.

ESTABLISHMENT.

S. The total establishment charges when distributed on the total outlay gives a percentage of 6·02.

RAILWAYS.

The Oodeypore-Chittore Railway, the construction of which was referred to in last year's review, was completed in July 1895. The line takes off from the Malwa section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway at Berach, a place about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles north of Chittorgarh Station, and finishes at Debahari, the terminal station for Oodeypore, about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the city. It is $60\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and was opened for traffic on the 1st August 1895. The total expenditure has been about R13,39,850, exclusive of rolling-stock. An independent station at Chittorgarh has been built, and also through sidings at some of the stations as required by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, have been put in during the current year. The line at present is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company. The contract between the Durbar and the Railway expires on 30th of June 1896. The Durbar has applied for its renewal for another year, after which they desire to work the line by their own establishment.

The survey and preparations of plans and estimates in order to find the approximate cost of a branch line from Manli to Nathdwara will be taken in hand at once by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company for the Durbar.

MARWAR OR JODHPORE.

Report on Public Works for 1895-96.

1. The total outlay of the year on Public Works and Railways amounted to R7,12,942.

RAILWAYS.

Expenditure on construction.

	R
(a) Debitable to Capital	13,643
Working expenses of Jodhpore-Bikanir Railway.	
(b) Debitable to Revenue on open line	4,13,072
Public Works—	
Miscellaneous Public Works, including Establishment Charges	3,13,513
TOTAL . . .	
	7,12,942

2. The expenditure of this year is R2,20,802 less than that of last year.

3. The gross receipts and working expenses of the whole system were R11,10,470 and 4,13,072 respectively. The net profit during the year was R6,97,398, or 9·39 per cent. on the capital outlay.

4. The receipts largely increased in consequence of a considerable import traffic in grain on account of famine in Bikanir, Jeysulmere, Mallani and Nagaur Parghanas.

PUBLIC WORKS.

IRRIGATION.

Charpaini Tank.

5. This tank with its canals is now complete at a cost of R1,53,405. It is for supplying the city and gardens of Jodhpore with water.

Jaswant Sagar Tank.

This work has cost R8,89,641 including canals. Owing to failure of rains last year the irrigation works received only small supplies of water.

ROADS.

6. (1) A new road, length 11,680 feet, was made from His Highness's house to the 1st cavalry line.

(2) A road, length 6,300 feet, is being made from Ratanada to the Railway Station at an estimated cost of R3,435.

(3) There are some 30 miles of roads about Jodhpore town, and the cost of repairs was R5,465.

RESIDENCY BUILDINGS.

7. Houses for the Naib, Dewan and Sharistadar, and a hospital have been constructed. A bazaar is in progress.

JODHPORE STATE OFFICES.

8. Two large wings (designed by Colonel Jacob) are being added.

HOSPITALS.

9. New hospitals, with quarters for Native doctors and servants, have been built at Bali and Badmere, while that at Nagaur has been completed.

A light railway tramway, 2 feet gauge, is being made from Railway station to city and kutcheries for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It will also be used for taking goods from and to the city by bullock power.

A wind and flour mill have been got out from England.

His Highness the Maharaja's house is to be lighted up by electricity at a cost of R15,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The public gardens were maintained at a cost of R12,682. A new garden has been commenced at His Highness' the Maharaja's residence.

The total cost of Public Works executed was R2,88,124, and the establishment charges amount to R18,068; so the establishment charge comes to 6.27 per cent. of the same.

The Marwar-Bikanir Railway system and the Public Works in Jodhpore State continue under the excellent management of Mr. Home.

A separate Report on the railway Administration goes yearly to the Government of India.

JEYPORE STATE.

Report on Public Works for the year ending 31st December 1895.

1. The total outlay of the year on Public Works was R8,48,433, the details of which are as given below:—

	R
New works	50,805
Repairs	1,23,222
Irrigation	1,53,435
Miscellaneous public improvements	59,441
City water supply	55,777

STATE COTTON PRESSES.

	R
Jeypore	44,444
Mandaor	4,869
Gas works	35,693
Establishment	50,046
Imarut works	2,31,960
Miscellaneous items	38,741
TOTAL	8,48,433

2. Compared with the expenditure of the previous year there is an increase of R15,431.

3. The establishment charges amount to R74,923, which gives a percentage of 9.67 against 9.83 of the previous year.

4. The principal items of expenditure are as detailed below:—

ORIGINAL WORKS, BUILDINGS.

	R
Dispensary building, Sambhar	9,305
New jail	6,444
Thana buildings at Hindown	7,899
Marble chuttrees, Albert Hall	4,337
Dispensary buildings at Mahwa	4,334
Mayo Hospital operation room	3,526

ORIGINAL WORKS, COMMUNICATION.

New road from Nabargurh to temple of Shri Gope Nath	1,313
---	-------

REPAIRS, COMMUNICATION.

City and Camp Roads	20,787
Jeypore and Tonk Road	20,748
Agra Road	12,214
Hindown to Karauli	15,166
Ajmere Road	9,279

REPAIRS, BUILDINGS.

Buildings at Runthumbou Fort	4,091
Works at Huthroi Kothi	2,269
Petty works at Mayo Hospital	1,859
Petty works at old jail	2,604
Repairs to Agra Kothi	14,074
Kothiyar Silakhana at Kundar Fort	1,748

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Maintaining City Conservancy Tramway	7,626
Lunatic Asylum	4,988
Works at Jeypore Transport Corps	8,451
Ram Neva's Garden	34,773
Maintenance of City water-supply	53,195

IRRIGATION WORKS.

Repairs to District Tanks	17,950
New bund Binairi Sagar	8,030
Chepatwara Irrigation Works	11,566
Teri Sagar	4,594

STATE COTTON PRESS AT JEYPORE.

5. The capital outlay up to 31st December 1895 amounted to R2,24,714, while the net income during the year was R38,558, which gives a percentage of 17.16 on the total outlay.

MANDAOR COTTON PRESS.

The working, though not satisfactory, shows a decided improvement on last year.

IRRIGATION.

6. The total number of irrigation works in this State is—

	<i>R</i>
Completed works	136
Works in progress	2
TOTAL	138

The main ducts which vary in width from 5 to 20 feet comprise a total length of 709 miles with 605 miles of distributaries.

The expenditure during the year 1895 was R1,53,435, and the revenue for the year ending 31st August 1895 was R2,55,526. The total expenditure on irrigation works from 1868 to 1895 amounted to R43,77,294, and the revenue realized therefrom was R33,38,699.

Forty-four works of various descriptions (bunds, ducts, bridges over irrigation channels, etc.) have been carried out during the year.

7. The gas works, water works and conservancy have been fully maintained during the year.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

8. A yearly statement is prepared and submitted with a map to the Jeypore Durbar showing what works can be undertaken when necessary to do so.

RAILWAY PROJECTS.

9. A project for a line of railway to run north and south through the State is under consideration.

NEW PROJECTS.

10. There are numerous projects under consideration for irrigation, roads, railroads, and buildings, all of which can be taken in hand when desired.

The Ramgarh project to cost R6,14,000, the Sainkar Sagar to cost R1,62,923, and the Mashi river project, are the main irrigation schemes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

11. Numerous works and repairs have been carried out during the year to public gardens, hospitals, jail, Roman Catholic chapel, Albert Hall, transport lines, thanas, kothis, forts, dispensaries, etc., as detailed in the annual report of the Superintending Engineer to the State.

GENERAL.

12. Colonel Jacob's report gives an interesting account of the works carried out and maintained during the year. They are multifarious and extensive, and their successful arrangement is due to the ability and devotion of this officer.

ULWAR STATE.

Report on Public Works during Ulwar official year (September 1894 to August 1895).

1. The expenditure on Public Works from September 1894 to August 1895 was Rs 4,24,143, inclusive of Rs 9,595 incurred on Municipal Works, against a budget allotment of Rs 4,05,350. The expenditure during the year, as compared with that of the previous year, shows an increase of Rs 52,850.

2. The following are the details of the outlay during the year :—

	<i>R</i>
Establishment	37,344
Original works	2,47,944
Repairs to buildings	78,559
Repairs, communication	32,346
Imarut Kham	14,917
Company Garden	3,437
Municipal Works	9,596
<hr/>	
TOTAL	4,24,143
Debits by other Departments	1,733
<hr/>	
GRAND TOTAL	4,25,876
<hr/>	

ORIGINAL WORKS.

3. The main items of expenditure under this head were—

	<i>R</i>
Military	38,738
Civil	63,600
Jail buildings	10,591
Public improvements	14,124
Irrigation	87,279
Communication	20,204
<hr/>	

MILITARY.

4. Followers' lines, etc., were constructed at a cost of Rs 13,509.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

5. The following important works were carried out under this head :—

	<i>R</i>
Lausdowne Kothi at Ulwar	16,903
Constructing Kothi at Siriska	5,955
Building pucca outhouses, etc., in Agency compound and additions and alterations to Kothi	13,235
<hr/>	

JAIL BUILDINGS.

6. The main item of expenditure under this head was—

	<i>R</i>
Constructing sowars' lines at jail	9,488
<hr/>	

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

7. The principal items under this head were—

	<i>R</i>
(1) Nala Shishgran drainage scheme south of the city	6,468
(2) Road from Malakheda gate to Ladia gate, Ulwar	5,823
<hr/>	

COMMUNICATION.

8. The main items under this head were—

R

(1) Constructing new Khurra near Nowganwa on Ramgarh Road. 3,804
 (2) Constructing new road from Bara to Khana Ghazi . . . 10,395

IRRIGATION.

9. The main items of expenditure under this head were—

				₹
(1) Constructing bund Aturya Tehsil, Ramgarh .	.	.	.	48,575
(2) Constructing bund Khizarpur Tehsil, Tijara .	.	.	.	7,171
(3) Constructing bund Jewana Tehsil, Tijara .	.	.	.	6,870

Some 11 small works, such as bunds or embankments and reconstruction of old bunds, were also carried out during the year.

REPAIRS.

10. The chief items under this head were—

	<i>R</i>							
(1) Military buildings	12,056
(2) Civil buildings	.	.	-	41,263

REPAIRS, COMMUNICATION.

11. Ordinary road repairs were carried out during the year.

REPAIRS, IRRIGATION.

12. Several minor repairs were carried out under this head at a total cost of R11,581.

ESTABLISHMENT.

13. The total establishment charges for the year amounted to R37,344, which, when distributed on the total outlay of R4,24,143, gives a percentage of 8.8 against 9.8 per cent. of the previous year.

GENERAL

14. The Public Works of the State still continue to be under the charge of Mr. Macdonald, the State Engineer. The progress on the whole is satisfactory.

KOTAH STATE.

Annual Report on Public Works for the year 1895-96.

1. The total outlay on Public Works of the twelve months ending 31st March 1896 was R3,42,050, distributed as under :—

								R
Original works	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,32,060
Repairs	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	62,402
Irrigation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29,577
Establishment	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18,011
								<hr/>
							TOTAL	3,42,050

ORIGINAL WORKS.

2. This head comprises Original Works, Communication, Buildings and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

The charges on each of these sub-heads were as follows :—

	<i>R</i>
Original communication	42,139
Buildings	1,49,423
Miscellaneous public improvements	40,498
TOTAL ORIGINAL WORKS	2,32,060

The following is a list of some of the most important works executed and in progress :—

NAME OF WORK.	Amount of Estimate.	Expended up to end of March 1895.	Expended in current official year 31st March 1896.	Total expended up to end of March 1896.
ORIGINAL WORKS—BUILDINGS—				
1. New Chuttri for late Maharao Kishen Singhji .	23,765	8,657	4,227	12,884
2. New Palace for His Highness the Maharao of Kotah	3,49,686	22,063	52,489	74,553
3. New Lines for Ghur Tope Khana	24,729	11,823	8,538	19,861
4. Racquet Court at Kotah	16,193	9,262	6,025	15,287
5. Certain Works and Repairs to Zenana Mehals in Ghur Kotah	10,980	...	9,461	9,461
6. Compound wall to His Highness the Maharao's new Palace	37,798	...	11,442	11,442
7. Certain Works in Gurh Kotah	10,617	...	4,047	4,047
ORIGINAL WORKS—COMMUNICATION—				
8. New Road from Boukbera to Oomedgunj .	17,077	6,039	2,589	8,628
9. Bapoor and Kawai Road	40,711	37,847	4,162	42,909
10. Badora and Kutawar Road	16,003	5,995	9,218	15,213
11. Atroo and Gao Ghat Fair Weather Road .	16,152	168	5,452	5,620
12. Pucca Work on Bara and Jhalrapatan Road .	8,982	486	2,579	3,065
* MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—				
13. New well near Captain Mayne's house at Kotah .	3,476	5	2,343	2,343
14. Cricket Ground, Polo, and Race Course .	2,827	...	3,001	3,001
* New Fair Weather Road from Amenwas to Barabas .	15,053	...	756	756
* Iron Pontoon Bridge at Kunaree Ghat .	33,687	...	...	...

REPAIRS.

The total charges for repairs were divided as under :—

	<i>R</i>
Repairs, communication	38,304
Repairs to buildings	19,096
Miscellaneous public improvements	5,002
TOTAL	62,402

IRRIGATION.

The total expenditure incurred under this head was R29,577.

The following are some of the principal items of expenditure :—

	<i>R</i>
(1) Wells in Kotah State	7,497
(2) Maintenance of Parbatti Canal	3,332

No new original works were undertaken during the year.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The establishment charges during the year amounted to Rs 18,011, which, when distributed over the total outlay of Rs 3,42,050, gives a percentage of 5.26.

Mr. Miles, the Superintending Engineer of Kotah and Jhallawar States, who proceeded on furlough in December 1894, died in England on 11th June 1895. He was connected with the States Public Works Department from 1878 to December 1894, or nearly sixteen years.

At the request of the Durbar the services of Mr. Tickell, Executive Engineer, have been lent to the Kotah State. He joined on 1st November 1895.

BHARTPUR STATE.

Annual Progress Report on Public Works for 1895-96.

The expenditure on Public Works for the year ending 31st March 1896 has been Rs 6,08,770, distributed under the following heads:—

1. Military works.
2. Civil buildings.
3. Irrigation and drainage.
4. Communications.
5. Public improvements.
6. Tools and plant.
7. Suspense accounts.

The cost of establishment has been Rs 39,465, which gives a percentage of 8.25 on the net outlay.

ORIGINAL WORKS, MILITARY.

2. This head includes the construction of new lines for the Imperial Service Infantry, and the completion of the Imperial Service Cavalry Lines, which will probably be ready for occupation before the rains of 1896 set in.

REPAIRS, MILITARY.

3. Rehutting the buildings of the Raj troops.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

4. A new hospital, designed by Colonel Jacob, of Jeypore, is now under construction.

A new dâk bungalow has been built in lieu of the old one, which is now used as a residence by the Dewan.

A new bungalow for Imperial Service officers is under construction, and will be ready before the next rains. Some additions and alterations to the residences of Police Superintendent, Settlement Officers and the Customs and Agency buildings have been completed.

A new kutcherry for the Dewan will shortly be ready.

REPAIRS, CIVIL BUILDINGS.

5. These constitute —

- (a) Residential.
- (b) Offices and courts.
- (c) Public institutions.
- (d) Raj institutions.
- (e) Rentable buildings.

All these are kept in thorough repairs.

ORIGINAL WORKS, COMMUNICATION.

6. The only work under this head was the restoration of a section of a road to Bayana, an important traffic route.

REPAIRS, COMMUNICATIONS.

7. There are 100 miles of metalled road and 50 miles bridged but unmetalled road. The roads have been kept up in fair order.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

8. Some of the thoroughfares of the city, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, which were in a very bad condition, have been metalled and drained. About 20,000 trees have been planted along the road side, which promise to survive, although the rains failed during the year.

STONE QUARRIES.

These have been placed under the charge of Public Works Department. They yielded a revenue of R20,000, while the average receipts formerly under the Durbar's *régime* never exceeded R8,000.

RENTABLE BUILDINGS.

The rentable buildings at Bhartpur and elsewhere have been surveyed and valued in order to fix the rents or to sell off some of the outside property.

The valuations are—

	<i>R</i>
Bhartpur City	2,58,000
Agra	1,12,875
Muthra	67,526
Brindaban	2,406
Goverdhan	79,048

TOOLS AND PLANT.

9. The expenditure under this head is very great, owing to the Department being recently formed. Purchase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles tramway forms the main item of expenditure.

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE.

10. The largest irrigation work undertaken is the Baretta Bund. The work was abandoned after some R70,000 were spent. The completion of it is now estimated to cost R90,000, and the revenue is expected to yield not less than 10 per cent. profit. Work is in good progress, but will not be completed before the rains. Two other bunds at Lalpur and Atarapura have also been commenced and are in good progress.

REPAIRS, IRRIGATION.

11. Various petty works and repairs have been carried out to bunds, and sluices have been provided where necessary.

Mr. J. A. Devenish, the State Engineer, joined his appointment on the forenoon of 24th November 1894, and has now been for more than a year in charge of the Public Works of the State. The charge is a large one, the expenditure for the year being over six lakhs of rupees. Things are gradually being got into order. Plans and estimates are now framed for works in progress, and proper account is kept of all expenditure. The control of accounts is defective,

as at present there is no proper system of monthly audit. This will shortly be rectified. Detailed instructions are being issued for the guidance of the Executive Engineer.

Mr. J. A. Devenish takes the greatest interest in his work, and has shown commendable energy in arranging, supervising and controlling this Department of the State.

BIKANIR.

Annual Progress Report on Public Works in Bikanir during 1895-96.

1. The expenditure incurred during the year on Public Works amounted to R4,80,715, against a budget provision of R5,98,331.

2. The following are the principal items of expenditure :—

MILITARY WORKS.

	<i>R</i>
Stables for Cavalry	44,761
Erinpura Lines	9,853

CIVIL WORKS.

Gunganwas Palace	37,532
Jail well	15,620
Palace repairs	31,633
Noble schools	8,454
Bhugwandas Hospital	47,301
His Highness the Maharaja's bungalow	37,647
His Highness's bungalow at Abu	14,353
Police stations	14,872
Pumping engine	18,369

COMMUNICATION.

Roads	16,253
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IRRIGATION.

Wells and tanks	21,596
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Gardens	25,205
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ESTABLISHMENT.

Establishment	28,669
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MILITARY.

3. Stables for 120 horses have been built and nearly completed.

The lines for the Erinpura Irregular Force are completed.

A house for one of the Wing Officers of the Imperial Service Troops has been built, and another commenced.

CIVIL WORKS.

4. The Bhugwandas Hospital, mentioned in last year's review, which is one of the principal items of expenditure, has been nearly completed. The hospital is called after the name of the donor, Rai Bahadur Bhugwandas, who gave R60,000 towards the erection of the building. The total expenditure on this hospital is calculated to be R72,000.

A pumping engine for the Jail well is in course of erection.

In the district a tahsil and a house for tahsildar have been built at Surpura, and lines for sepoys have been commenced at Surpura.

Police stations at Bhadra and Rajgarh are under construction.

New schools at Rajgarh and Nohar and dispensaries at Nohar and Churu are being built by funds provided by merchants of those places.

COMMUNICATION.

5. A road to Gajnere, about 18 miles from Bikanir, is under construction. One third of the work has been finished.

IRRIGATION.

6. The following wells have been repaired:—Ratan-Sagar, Malasar, Gungashahr, and a new well is commenced at Jareli. Water is expected at about the depth of 310 feet. A reservoir has been built at Bhikasar to hold rain water. The tank at Koloit has been enlarged as a famine work.

RAILWAY.

7. Some earthwork has been done (as a famine work) on the proposed extension of the railway from Bikanir to the Khari stone quarry.

ESTABLISHMENT.

8. The charges for establishment amounted to R28,669, which, when distributed over the whole outlay of R4,52,046, gives a percentage of 6.34.

DHOLEPORE.

The new public offices which were commenced about three years ago are nearly completed.

BUNDI.

The expenditure incurred on metalling the road to Deoli was R11,000. A bridge was constructed on the Kotah Road, and preparations made for metalling a portion of it in 1896-97.

TONK.

Rupees 15,000 were allotted for expenditure on the Sironj-Bamora road.

The Durbar has sanctioned a survey by British officers through the Chabra Pargana of a railway line projected from Guna, in Gwalior, to Bara, in Kotah. The survey has been completed, and the line is now being estimated.

STATEMENT A.

Statement showing the existing roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1895-96.

Name of State.	Name of road.	From	To	Metalled.	Un-metalled.	Total length.	Cost of maintenance.	REMARKS.
JODHPUR.	Roads about Jodhpore.	Miles. (b) 30.50	Miles. (a) 2.50	Miles. ...	R 5,465	(a) Includes $\frac{1}{2}$ mile constructed during the year. (b) Includes 33 miles constructed during the year.
	” ” Pali.	”	50	”	”	
	” ” Jaswant-pura.	”	9.00	”	” 846	
	” Ajmere-Abu Road	Sendra	Erinpura	”	96.00	”	”	”
SIROHI.	TOTAL	”	”	30.50	108.00	138.50	”	”
	Kharari-Kotwali to Keshargunj Bungalow.	”	”	”	50	”	”	”
	Abu Road Railway Gate to Keshargunj and round the Bungalow.	”	”	abt. 50	”	”	”	”
	Sirohi Pindwara.	Sirohi	Pindwara	”	16	”	” 32	”
	” Surajpol to Kesarbilas.	Surajpol	Kesarbilas	1	”	”	” 207	”
	Part of Rohera-Kharari Road.	Rohera	Kharari	”	14	”	”	”
	Rohera-Kotra Road	Do.	Kotra	”	16	”	”	”
	Ajmere-Abu Road	Ajmere	Abu	”	48	”	”	”
	TOTAL	”	”	1.50	94.50	96	”	”
MEYWAR OR OODEYPORE.	Oodeypore-Chitore 1st Section	Oodeypore	Chittore	”	”	”	” 125	Maintained a portion of 8th mile from Oodeypore to Debari Railway Station. Under Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts.
	2nd Section	Mangarwar	Chittore	”	”	”	”	
	Oodeypore-Kherwara	Oodeypore	Kherwara	”	50	”	” 2	
	Kherwara-Kotra	Kherwara	Kotra	”	48	”	” 6	
	Oodeypore-Eklingji	Oodeypore	Eklingji	”	13	”	”	
	Eklingji-Nathdwara	Eklingji	Nathdwara	”	17	”	”	
	Nathdwara-Desury	”	”	”	38	”	”	
	Deoli-Teekar	Deoli	Teekar	6	”	”	” 50	
	TOTAL	”	”	76	166	242	”	
KOTAH.	Bara and Bhawargarh Road.	Bara	Bhawargarh	”	59.4	”	The average cost of maintenance, including establishment, is Rs 11.29 per mile.	
	Mangrole Road	Do.	Mangrole	”	16	”		
	Bara and Jhalrapatan Road.	Do.	Jhalrapatan	”	47	”		
	Badora Road	”	”	”	6	”		
	Rungpore Road	”	”	”	7	”		
	Rungbari Road	”	”	”	4	”		
	Durrah and Kunwas Road.	Durrah	Kunwas	”	7	”		
	Bapoor and Sangode Road.	Bapoor	Sangode	”	8	”		
	Mandawar Ghat Road part of Bara and Jhalrapatan Road.	”	”	”	4	”		
	Badora and Shergurh Road.	Badora	Shergurh	”	5	”		
	Sangode and Kunwas Road.	Sangode	Kunwas	”	13	”		
	Tater and Barode Road	Tater	Barode	”	25	”		
	Mangrole and Etawa Road.	Mangrole	Etawa	”	19	”		
	Bara Road, 1st Section.	”	”	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	”	”		
	Oomedganj Road	”	”	6	”	”		
	Aherah Road	”	”	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	”	”		
	Raj Roads	”	”	12	”	”		
	City Roads	”	”	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	”	”		
	Durrah Roads	”	”	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	”	”		
	TOTAL	”	”	77	220 $\frac{1}{4}$	297 $\frac{1}{4}$		

Statement showing the existing roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1895-96—concluded.

Name of State.	Name of road.	From	To	Metalled.	Un-metalled.	Total length.	Cost of mainten- ance.	REMARKS.
TONK.	Jeypore Tonk Road	Tonk	Jeypore	10	...	10	R	All roads are from 20' to 26' wide with 10' to 15' metalled with kunker.
	Deoli Tonk Road	Deoli	Tonk	10	4	14		
	TOTAL	...	...	20	4	24
ULWAR.	Ulwar City and Environ roads.	6	Average cost of maintenance is R.28,729.	
	Siliserh Road	Ulwar	Siliserh	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Akbarpore Road	Ulwar	Akbarpore	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Nagar Road	Ulwar	Nagar	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Rajgurh-Ulwar Road	Ulwar	Rajgurh	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	24		
	Khairthal-Tijara Road.	Ulwar	Tijara	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Khairli Khatoomar Road.	Ulwar	Khatoomar	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	Ramgurh-Ferozepore Road.	Ramgurh	Ferozepore	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Kishengarh-Bamora Road.	Kishengarh	Bamora	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Malakhera-Luchmangarh Road.	Malakhera	Luchmangarh	16	...	16		
	City to Rajgurh	Kankwari gate.	Rajgurh	2	...	2		
JHALLAWAR.	Tijara Road	Ulwar	Tijara	...	32	32		
	TOTAL	...	...	103	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	160 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Durrah Road	Jhalrapatan	Kotah	19 $\frac{1}{2}$...	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	R	
	Bhilwara Road	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	10	...	10		
	Raipur Road	...	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Roads to City and Environs.	...	...	23	...	23
	Asnawar Road	...	...	5	...	5
	Tin Dhara to Eklera Road.	Tin Dhara	Eklera	...	25	25		
	Eklera to Manchar Thana.	Eklera	Manchar Thana.	...	24	24		
	Eklera to Chipa Barode	...	Chipa Barode	...	20	20		
	Bhilwara to Pagaria	Bhilwara	Pagaria	...	40	40		
	Pagaria to Dug	Pagaria	Dug	...	16	16		
JEPPORE.	Shahabad Road	...	...	...	31	31
	Richwa Road	...	...	3	...	3
	TOTAL	...	...	67	159	226
	Roads in City and Environs.	50 $\frac{1}{2}$...	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	R	23,747
	Dosa via Lalsoti to River Chumbal.	Dosa	River Chumbal.	15	67	82		
	Agra Road, including Naila Section.	...	...	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Ajmere Road	...	...	52	...	52
	Jeypore to Tonk Border	Jeypore	Tonk	48	...	48		
	Mandawar to Karauli Border.	Mandawar	Karauli Border.	43	...	43		
	Hindown and Gangapore Road.	...	...	...	24	24
	Deoli Road (Jeypore Section).	...	...	...	16	16
	Gangapore Lalsoti Fair-weather Road.	26	26		
	Rajmahal and Deoli Branch.	8	...	8		
	TOTAL	296 $\frac{1}{2}$	133	429 $\frac{1}{2}$		

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STATEMENT B.

Statement showing the road communications maintained by the Imperial Government in Rajputana Public Works Department during 1895-96.

Name of road.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total length.	Cost of maintenance.	REMARKS.
IMPERIAL ROADS.							
Agra-Ahmedabad Road (Kishengarh Section).	Middle of 13th mile from Ajmere.	30th mile towards Jeypore.	17½	..	17½		
Ajmere, 1st Section.	Ajmere . . .	Middle of 13th mile, Kishengarh boundary.	12½	..	12½	105	
Ajmere, 2nd Section . . .	Ajmere . . .	Mangliawas . . .	16	..	16		
Ajmere, 3rd Section . . .	Mangliawas . . .	Beawar, 34th mile	18	..	18		
Burr Pass Section . . .	Beawar, 34th mile	Beawar Frontier	10½	..	10½		
Nusseerabad Link Road . . .	Ajmere, 2nd mile.	Nusseerabad . . .	13½	..	13½	132	
Mangliawas Link Road . . .	Nusseerabad . . .	Mangliawas . . .	14½	..	14½	77	
Deoli Link Road . . .	Ditto . . .	Deoli Cantonment	57	..	57	149	
Ajmere Section, Ahow and Nusseerabad Road.	Ditto . . .	Khari River near Barli Village.	23½	..	23½	94	
Roads in Civil Lines, Deoli . . .	...		2	..	2	*	
Deoli Cantonment Roads . . .	Banias . . .	Deoli . . .	6	..	6	1,829	
Deoli Link Road . . .	Deesa . . .	Anadra . . .	6	..	6	1,333	
Deesa and Erinpura Road . . .	Deesa . . .	Erinpura . . .	..	45	45	304	
Erinpura to Balwana Road . . .	Erinpura . . .	Balwana . . .	6	..	6	1,026	
Deesa Cantonment Road . . .	Burl . . .	Nimbahera . . .	10½	..	10½	1,476	
Meywar Road, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sections . . .	Burl . . .	Nimbahera . . .	..	97	97	1,874	
Abu Cart Road . . .	Abu . . .	Abu Road . . .	4	14½	18½	9,237	
ABU STATION AND THROUGH AND GHAT ROADS.							
Abu Station and through and Ghat Roads.	Abu . . .	Orna . . .	..	6	6		
Station Roads							
Taragurh Sanitarium . . .	Abu . . .	Omedung . . .	..	5	5	3,702	
		Southern slope to Taragurh Road from north side of Ajmere.	..	6	6		
			..	7	7	358	
DISTRICT FUND ROADS.							
Ajmere-Pushkar Road . . .	Ajmere Municipal boundary.	Pushkar . . .	6	..	6	735	
Ajmere-Shrinagar Road . . .	Ditto . . .	Shrinagar . . .	4	5	9	154	
Ajmere-Ararka Road . . .	Ajmere . . .	Ararka . . .	..	14	14	..	
Mangliawas-Pisangan Road . . .	Mangliawas . . .	Pisangan . . .	..	12	12	45	
Lohagal and Kair Road . . .	Lohagal . . .	Kair . . .	..	2½	2½	46	
Harmara-Tilorana Road . . .	Harmara . . .	Tilorana . . .	2	..	2	50	
Ramsar-Kanpur Road . . .	Ramsar . . .	Kanpur . . .	..	8	8	..	
Kherwa-Masuda Road . . .	Kherwa . . .	Masuda . . .	..	10	10	41	
Nusseerabad Shrinagar Road . . .	Nusseerabad Cantourment boundary.	Shrinagar . . .	4½	3½	8	191	
Nusseerabad to Ramsar Road . . .	Nusseerabad . . .	Ramsar . . .	..	10	10	..	
Ramsar-Barole Road . . .	Ramsar . . .	Barole . . .	..	4½	4½	..	
Bandewara-Masuda Road . . .	Bandewara . . .	Masuda . . .	..	12½	12½	..	
Bandewara to Kekri Road . . .	Ditto . . .	Kekri . . .	2½	31½	34	55	
Beawar Pisangan Road . . .	Beawar Municipal boundary.	Pisangan . . .	..	21	21	31	
Beawar-Taragurh Road . . .	Ditto . . .	Taragurh . . .	12	7	19	..	
Taragurh to Todgurh . . .	Taragurh, 21 mile	Todgurh, 47½	6	21½	27½	..	
Jussakhera Bhum and Berar.	Jussakhera . . .	Todgurh . . .	..	16	16	..	
Todgurh-Jussakhera Road via Barakan.							
Beawar-Dilwara Road . . .	Beawar Municipal boundary.	Dilwara . . .	..	3	3	..	
Beawar-Masuda Road . . .	Ditto . . .	Masuda . . .	..	10½	10½	..	
Leawar Sheopura Ghat Road . . .	Beawar Municipal boundary.	Sheopura Ghat . . .	..	10	10		
Beawar-Chitar Road . . .	Ditto . . .	Chitar . . .	..	9	9		
Beawar Rupnagar Road . . .	Beawar . . .	Rupnagar . . .	..	5	5	..	
Beawar Bulad Road . . .	Beawar Municipal boundary.	Bulad . . .	..	2	2	..	
Suraghata Road . . .	From 6 mile on the Beawar and Todgurh Road.	Pattan Village.	9½ miles towards	4½	4½	9½	..
Beawar Kotra Road . . .	3½ mile on Barr Pa's Section.	Kotra . . .	..	9	9	..	
Todgurh Dewair Road . . .	Todgurh . . .	Dewair . . .	..	23½	23½	..	
Dewair Pass Road . . .	Dewair 6½ mile stoue.	Marwar boundary	..	5½	5½	..	
MUNICIPAL ROADS							
Ajmere Municipal Suburban Road.	Ajmere City wall.	Ajmere Municipal Boundary.	13½	13	26½	92 0 0	
Foy Sagar Road . . .	Pushkar Road, 1st mile.	Foy Sagar	4	4	75 0 0	

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(13)

REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF THE MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS
IN RAJPUTANA IN 1895.

Inspection, Vital Statistics, Sanitation, Dispensaries, and Jails (1895).

INSPECTION.

In accordance with Foreign Department letter No. 699-G., dated 25th April 1895, the appointment of Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana was abolished with effect from 29th March 1895; Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., Residency Surgeon, Jeypore, was appointed to act as Administrative Medical Officer at Jeypore, in addition to his own duties, from 29th March, but Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, who had officiated in the old charge, acted for him until his return from privilege leave on 25th June.

The civil medical duties at Mount Abu were entrusted to the Medical Officer of the Depôt.

Considerable reductions have been effected in the amount of office work, especially in the number of forms; and arrangements are being made, or are under consideration, by which the efficiency of inspection of the executive officers will be increased, so as to take the place of personal inspections of the Administrative Medical Officer which are now confined to head-quarter stations.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The registration of births and deaths is still defective in all the Native States, but attention has been drawn to the suggestion of the Government of India in its review on the Medical Report of Rajputana for 1894, to the effect that the appointment of Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants to act as Inspecting Officers in connection with vital statistics, vaccination and sanitation, would lead to great improvement in all those Departments.

Last year it was reported that a special agency of this kind was about to be created at Jeypore. It has been in operation since the end of January 1895. There are two Inspectors, the senior an Assistant Surgeon, who has gone through a short bacteriological course in Professor Hankin's Laboratory; the second, a well qualified man who had previously been a sanitary official in the Jeypore Municipality. These officers have made numerous inspections of towns and villages during the past cold season, and have not lost sight of vital statistics. There is every reason to believe that this example will be followed.

The union of the three branches of vital statistics, sanitation, and vaccination under one head will undoubtedly lead to increased efficiency. To effect this the Durbars will be recommended to gradually replace all non-professional Native Superintendents of Vaccination by Assistant Surgeons or Hospital Assistants, according to the size and resources of the different States.

The great difficulty in all the States has hitherto been the want of reliable Agents for collecting information and making inspections. The Administrative Medical Officer recommends that at present special attention should be paid to the statistics of the capitals.

SANITATION.

There has been considerable improvement in details in many of the large cities in Rajputana, as, for example, in increase of the latrine accommodation, and of sanitary establishments, but none of the larger works which it was proposed to construct in 1894 have yet been undertaken.

The Sanitary Committee of Jeypore has been active as regards village sanitation, and the State Council has under consideration several important sanitary proposals which have been made by it; amongst these one of much value being the improvement of village wells, whereby pure water may be obtained, and loss of life from accidental drowning may be prevented. The inspections already referred to have revealed many defects in village sanitation for which remedy, though difficult, is not impossible.

A bacteriological observatory has been opened at Jeypore, and information of value has been obtained. In this capital for many years past every reported case of small-pox or cholera has been enquired into with the result of considerably diminishing the returns of the number of deaths from these causes, thereby allaying public apprehension and enabling the Medical Department to act promptly in checking the spread of these disorders.

A Sanitary Board was started in Bhartpur in August, and is stated to have effected great improvements.

In Ulwar the Agency Surgeon has been appointed Sanitary Officer, and is now able to see that his advice is carried out.

Other States have been advised to follow this valuable example, for although the Medical Officer is always held more or less responsible in sanitary matters, he is not always possessed of power to see that his recommendations are followed.

Although there are still defects at Kerowli, the town on the whole is from a sanitary point of view one of the best managed in Rajputana.

Reduction in establishment under the orders of the Chief hindered progress at Jhalrapatan.

Bikanir is a clean town, and most of the other large capitals are advancing.

Some of the smaller towns and many of the villages are in a most insanitary condition, but it is encouraging to note that in spite of what appear superhuman difficulties, something is being done, and that we may hope that by degrees a reasonable amount of cleanliness may be achieved. It is anticipated that a general change of public opinion will begin from the schools, in many of which the elements of sanitation are being taught. To ensure this the Durbars are advised to offer prizes to school-boys for knowledge of sanitation.

VACCINATION.

Vaccination continues to progress; the people are becoming more appreciative of its advantages, especially since they have been forced to note the great mortality amongst unvaccinated children in the epidemic of small-pox which has prevailed during the closing months of the official year. Two hundred and ninety-nine thousand and ninety-nine primary operations were performed in 1895-96, of which 98.50 per cent. were successful, as compared with 262,100 with 98.48 per cent. of success in 1894-95. There was, therefore, a substantial increase in the amount of work done.

According to the census of 1891 the number of children under one year of age alone was 416,670 (excluding the unenumerable population of Rajputana). Assuming all the vaccinated to have been under one year of age, 71

per cent. would have been protected. There is, however, yet much to do to overtake the birth rate.

The expenditure on vaccination was Rs 27,459 against Rs 25,632 in the previous season, and the cost of each operation fell from 19 to 18 pies. There were 213 vaccinators in 1893-96 and 200 in 1894-95. The supply of lymph is kept up in many of the States throughout the cold weather. In Ulwar a large quantity of good lymph is now obtained at the beginning of the cold season by vaccinating a young buffalo with human lymph, as suggested by Dr. Faulkner.

DISPENSARIES.

No new dispensaries were opened, but returns were received for the first time from Kishengarh, Kushalgarh, Dungarpur and Bundi.

In order to ensure successful executive control, it was proposed to make the executive charges of the Residency Surgeons coincide as nearly as possible with those of the Political Officers. The Chief of Kishengarh therefore agreed to place the medical institutions in his State under the supervision of the Residency Surgeon at Jeypore, and the Chiefs of Dungarpur and Kushgarh have also allowed the Residency Surgeon, Meywar, to inspect their dispensaries and jails.

A temporary railway institution at Maoli in Meywar territory was closed.

One hundred and twenty-nine hospitals and dispensaries which are supported by Durbars in Rajputana, instead of 125 in 1894, now therefore furnish returns. A new dispensary building was constructed at Sambhar to take the place of an old and unsuitable house. A new building at Mahwa in the same State of Jeypore was nearly completed, and Rs 53,852 were expended on the new city hospital at Bikanir.

NUMBER TREATED.

In the Native States' hospitals and dispensaries, 14,012 indoor and 889,075 outdoor patients were treated, as compared with 13,156 and 836,630 respectively in the previous year. The four new institutions had 124 indoor and 10,926 outdoor patients. There was therefore a substantial increase of 40,547 patients in the old institutions, which is satisfactory, as the year was not an unhealthy one. Each outdoor patient attended on the average 2.39 times.

DISEASES.

FEVERS.

Fifteen per cent. of the total patients were treated for malarial fevers, compared with 18 in 1894 and 21 in 1893. The death rate was less, being 7 per cent. instead of 9.

DIARRHEA AND DYSENTERY.

In both 1894 and 1895 the total admissions were the same, being 4 per cent. The deaths in 1895 were 23 per cent., and in 1894 21 per cent.

LUNGS AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

The admissions in 1894 and 1895 were 8 per cent. in each year; the deaths were also the same, or 23 per cent.

ULCER AND SKIN DISEASES.

Twenty-five per cent. of all admissions were for ulcer and skin diseases; the percentage of deaths was 2.54. In 1894 the admissions were 23, and the deaths 5.50 per cent.

CHOLERA.

One thousand nine hundred and six cases of cholera were reported, of which 1,049 proved fatal; only 124 of these came under treatment. There were *two* outbreaks, which were traceable to the Pushkar Lake fairs, and *one* which spread from Guzerat to Rajputana by road and rail.

The permanganate of potassium was freely used in disinfecting wells, with some indication of success, especially at Abu Road.

One thousand and thirty of the cases were returned from Dungarpur, where supervision under present arrangements is difficult.

SMALL-POX.

Only 98 cases of small-pox were reported from ten States in 1895.

LEPROSY.

Seven hundred and eighty-eight cases were treated, and there is nothing new to report regarding them or the treatment of the disease.

SNAKE POISONING.

Very few cases came under observation, and although in a few the hypodermic injection of strychnia was employed, the results were inconclusive.

OPERATIONS.

There was a considerable increase in the number of major operations performed in the Native States, but this is confined chiefly to Jeypore, from which State 1,093 of the major, and 11,320 of the minor class were reported.

The major operations numbered 2,606 against 1,909; the minor 53,421 against 46,827, and the deaths were 25 only in major operations, or only 0.93 per cent.

Some medical officers performed very few operations with their own hands, but left this important duty to subordinates whose work was of a trivial character. It is hoped that the next returns will show improvement in this respect as there is no kind of medical work which renders the institutions more popular, or perhaps does more good to the people. The numbers performed by the different surgeons range from 822 by the Residency Surgeon, Jeypore, to 4 each by the medical officers at Jodhpore and Oodeypore.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hendley, C.I.E., did 636 eye operations, 508 of them being for cataract, and Surgeon-Major Crofts performed 142 eye operations.

Dr. Hendley had 19 successful cases of litholopaxy and 12 of lithotomy, with 1 death in a case of suprapubic lithotomy. There were 2 other cases of litholopaxy with 1 death, and 60 of lithotomies with 2 deaths. Twenty-five of the latter cases occurred at Ulwar and were all successful.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure on medical institutions in Native States rose from Rs 2,41,744 to Rs 2,72,908. The increase was mainly due to expenditure on buildings, and chiefly on the new hospital at Bikanir, which is approaching completion.

The average cost of each case treated was 4 annas 10 pies, and of each diet 1 anna 6 pies.

SALE OF QUININE.

The sale of quinine at Post Offices has been continued, but the experiment has not been very successful. It will be continued for the present.

JAILS.

Returns are now received from 19 jails, or 2 more than in 1894, *viz.*, from Bundi and Kishengarh.

The daily average number of prisoners rose from 4,383.42 to 4,556.76, but the admissions into hospital numbered only 3,542 against 5,869 in 1894.

The average daily sick fell from 144.03 to 126.12, and the average death rate from 28.29 to 28.09 per mille.

The rate of mortality fell in all the jails except four, *viz.*, Jodhpore, Sirohi, Shahpura and Pertabgarh, and ranged from 80.14 per mille in the last-named to 7.16 at Ulwar, and none at Jeysulmure, Kerowli and Kishengarh.

Malarial fevers gave rise to 33 per cent. of the total sickness against 31 per cent. in 1894; the deaths, however, fell from 15 to 10 per cent. To diarrhoea and dysentery 13 admissions were due, instead of 16 as in 1894, the deaths amounting in these deseases to 29 against 33. Lung diseases caused 12 per cent. of admissions, and 33 per cent. of deaths, against 13 and 37 respectively in 1894. There were no cases of cholera.

The favourable anticipations regarding the diminution of mortality have not been realized in the new Jodhpore Jail, where 44.22 deaths per mille occurred against 30.04 in the previous year although the admissions were about a third, and the average daily sick fell from 27.81 to 17.45 per mille.

There was considerable improvement in both Jeypore jails. In the Central Jail at that station a new section for females, and a quarantine ward, is under construction.

At Kishengarh a new jail is being erected.

The Bikanir Jail is on the whole the most healthy in the Province, and the most successful in its manufactures.

Very little as regards building has been done in the other jails.

At Oodeypore the drainage and surroundings have been improved, but the proposed enlargements have not yet been effected.

The jails at Jeysulmure, Banswara, Pertabgarh and Shahpura have been very unhealthy. At Jeysulmure no less than 187 prisoners per mille were constantly sick; at Banswara 111.13, and Shahpura 91.21.

The Sirohi and Bundi Jails are also in bad condition. The worst jails are those which are furthest from supervision. Moreover, wherever overcrowding has been lessened, the mortality and sickness have been greatly reduced.

Few reports have been received of the condition of the jails and lock-ups in the districts, but the Jeypore State has improved nearly all these places by reducing the number of prisoners, and increasing the accommodation.

FEMALE HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

There is very little to note on this subject.

It is proposed to open a hospital at Jodhpore as a memorial of the late Chief.

There has been another change of lady doctors at Ulwar, where Miss Dissent has been doing good work since May.

The Kerowli dispensary was opened for a short time, but the person in charge was unqualified, and soon proving unsuitable was dismissed early in 1896.

At Oodeypore Mrs. Lonorgan, who died in May, was succeeded in August by Miss Perry.

Sanction has been given for entertaining a female hospital assistant at Bikanir; two other women are also required to fill posts in the province, but unfortunately it is almost impossible to find them. The only way to get over this difficulty is to send pupils to the medical schools from the different States. The Durbars are being invited to do this or to pay for the education of women from a distance who would be willing to serve in Rajputana.

The Jeypore State has sent a pupil to Agra this year. Two female hospital assistants are already serving there.

The Administrative Medical Officer has drawn particular attention to the value of classes for dhais, of which a good one exists at Jeypore.

ESTABLISHMENT.

There are now 6 members of the Indian Medical Service, 5 Assistant Surgeons, or qualified medical men, and 141 hospital assistants engaged in working civil medical charges in Native States in the province.

The three medical officers of regiments in Rajputana have shown zeal in connection with civil dispensaries in Native States or in performing operations on the civil population.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The medical arrangements of the Imperial Service Troops are efficient. Most of the corps have very good hospitals.

The Jeypore Transport Corps was accompanied to Chitral by Assistant Surgeon Dhuljang Singh Khanka and Hospital Assistant Shive Shanker; the Assistant Surgeon was highly spoken of. There was little more sickness than if the corps had been at Jeypore, and the mortality was small. Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., inspected all the men before they left, and those who were weak or unhealthy were left in Jeypore. Drugs were supplied and replenished from the medical stores in Jeypore without any difficulty.

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Administrative Medical Officer in Rajputana.

